密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

Saturday February 8th 1919

China and the Peace Conference—Observations
By T. R. Jernigan

Kang Yu-wei as Chinese Advocate of League of Nations
By Hollington K. Tong

Putting Missions on a New Basis
By Paul Hutchinson

A Chinese Army for the Japanese Conquest of China

NOTICE TO READER
When you finish reading this magazine place a 1—cent (U. S.) stamp on this notice, and send to any American postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front.
No Wrapping-No Address
A. S. BURLESON,
U. S. Postmaster General.

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. VII No. 10

Published by Millard Publishing Company, Inc., 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

07-373

Ten Years' Trade With China

[Prepared by the Far Eastern Division, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce]

CIGARETTES were imported to the extent of Tls. 31,000,000 in 1917, while only Tls. 4,000,000 worth were imported in 1908, an increase of nearly 700 per cent, 500 per cent of which occurred in 1916 and 1917. This is an indication of increased purchasing power resulting from the rise in value of silver. The fluctuation in rice is due, of course, to the ever-changing conditions of the home crop, affected as it is by local conditions, while the increased demand for refined sugar can be attributed largely to the rapidly Westernized tastes of the people. Kerosene has not shown a proportionate increase because of high price and consequent substitution. The increases in coal and raw cotton are additional evidences of the growing cotton industry at home, and the 100 per cent increase in leather materials since 1915 is a gratifying token of higher standards of living.

The most promising feature of the other leading items lies not in the increases that have been effected, but in the fact that there has not been a decided decrease in a great many manufactures which could not be classed as the bare necessities of existence. With the steady rise in prices abroad, the high freight rates, and the difficulty of obtaining any tonnage at all, the consistent demand for a great many articles, is the surest sign that China's trade is built on a sound basis, not influenced by the passing conditions and vicissitudes of commerce.

The imports from Great Britain and possessions have remained consistently predominant in Chinese trade. The trade with Hongkong is put in this class, but it must be remembered that Hongkong, although a British port, imports largely from Europe, America, Japan, Australia, India and Straits Settlements, as well as Great Britain, and all of these imports when shipped into China are credited to Hongkong.

The value of the imports into China from Great Britain and possessions is shown in the following table:

Great Britain and possessions	Value in million taels				
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Hongkong	150	150	171	148	147
British India	30	40	43	37	46
Great Britain	72	68	70	89	74
Canada	1	1	1	1	1
Australia and New Zealand	1	1	1	1	1
Total	254	260	286	276	269
Total imports into China	394	418	462	471	473
Per cent of British imports	64	60	62	59	57

Great Britain and possessions	Value in million taels				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Hongkong	171	166	148	153	158
British India	48	39	40	32	26
Great Britain	96	104	71	70	51
Canada	1	1	1	1	9
Australia and New Zealand	1	1	1	1	1
Total	317	311	261	257	245
Total imports into China	570	557	454	516	549
Per cent of British imports	56	56	57	50	45

Following is the value of the imports into China from Japan and Chosen for the years 1908 to 1917:

Countries	Value in million taels				
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Japan and Formosa	52	59	76	79	91
Chosen	1	2	2	2	3
Total	53	61	78	81	94
Total imports into China	394	418	462	471	473
Per cent of Japanese imports	13	15	18	17	20

Countries	Value in million taels				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Japan and Formosa	119	120	120	160	221
Chosen	3	4	6	8	11
Total	124	124	126	168	232
Total imports into China	570	557	454	516	549
Per cent of Japanese imports	22	22	28	33	42

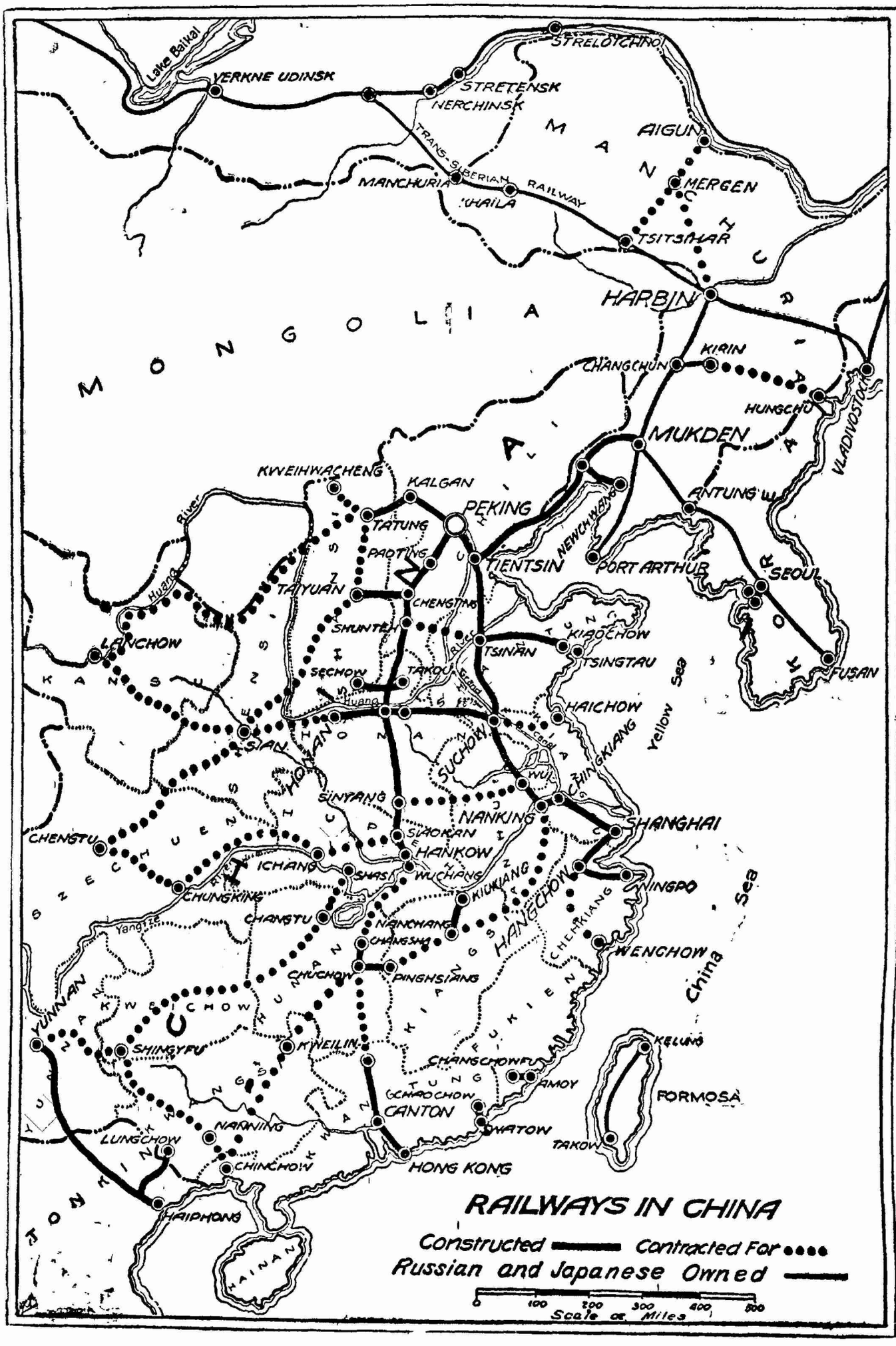
The remarkable growth of Japanese trade is merely an evidence of the energy and patience which have characterized the activities of Japan everywhere. The greatest factors contributing toward Japanese success in this market, however, have been control of shipping, proximity of market to factory, thorough organization in marketing with branches in practically every trade center, and government aid.

The Chinese market is therefore being supplied mainly by Great Britain, including Hongkong, India and Canada, the former representing a certain proportion of imports originating from various other countries but not classified, Japan and the United States. The gradual change in China's source of supply is best illustrated by the table given below which shows the per cent of Chinese trade by countries:

Countries	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	P.ct.	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*
Great Britain and possessions	64	60	62	59	57
Japan and Chosen	13	15	18	17	20
United States and possessions	10	7	5	8	7
Other countries	13	18	15	16	16

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
	P.ct.	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*
Great Britain and possessions	56	56	57	50	45
Japan and Chosen	22	22	28	33	42
United States and possessions	6	7	8	10	11
Other countries	16	15	7	7	2

The stabilizing of the government has had a favorable effect on industry, and foreign capital, especially Japanese, is anxious and eager to take part in the industrial development. The total Japanese loans to China up to August 1, 1914, amounted to only $24,835,000 while since that time Japanese banks have invested in Chinese government and industrial enterprises to the extent of $89,215,000. Japanese activity in Kwangtung in the manufacture of chemicals and fertilizers is being followed closely by Chinese activity in the same lines. Surgical instruments, heating apparatus, electric-light bulbs, and bicycles are some of the latest innovations, while the local industries—silk filature, cotton weaving and spinning, brick making and cement works, soap making, glass making, and cigarette manufactures are competing seriously with the imported articles. In food products, albumen and yolk preserves, macaroni, biscuits, canned goods and sugar are being made at home. Those industries must lead to an increasing demand for all kinds of machinery. China today, therefore, offers one of the most tempting fields for American manufactures. With the end of the war this field will become the object of foreign trade drives by every nation in position to supply the demand, and those who prepare now for this trade will get it.


Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRELOTCHNO
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
HAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
CHANGCHUN
KIRIN
HUNGCHU
VLADIVOSTOK
MUKDEN
KWEIHWACHENG
KALGAN
PEKING
ANTUNG
NEWCHWANG
TIENTSIN
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
TATUNG
PAOTING
TAIYUAN
CHENGTING
SHUNTEH
KIAOCHOW
TSINAN
TSINGTAU
FUSAN
LANCHOW
SECHOW
TAKU
HAICHOW
SIAN
SUCHOW
CHINGKIANG
Yellow Sea
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
NINGPO
CHUNGKING
KIUKIANG
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
HANGCHOW
CHEHKIANG
WENCHOW
China Sea
Yangtze
CHANGSHA
CHUCHOW
PINGHSIANG
YUNNAN
KWEICHOW
SHINGYFU
KWEILIN
KELUNG
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
FORMOSA
CANTON
SWATOW
TAKOW
NANNING
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
HAIPHONG
TONKIN
HAINAN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

07-375

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF Netherlands India, Straits Settlements, Philippine Islands, China, India, Indo-China, South Africa, The Levant, Japan and Siam

Socony

Products

The Mark of Quality

Illuminating Oils

Lubricating Oils—
For lubricating all classes of machinery

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Motor Spirits—
for motor cars, motorboats, flying machines, etc.

Paraffine Wax and Candles

Road Oils and Material for Road Building

Our products are preparea under the care of the world's foremost experts, so as to give the highest amount of efficiency.

THE PRODUCTS OF QUALITY, SAFETY AND ECONOMY

07-376

MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME VII　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1919　NUMBER 10

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager　HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 337
Special Articles
Observations ..... T. R. Jernigan 341
Kang Yu-wei as Chinese Advocate of League of Nations. ..... Hollington K. Tong 342
A Chinese Army for the Japanese Conquest of China 345
Putting Missions on a New Basis ..... Paul Hutchinson 346
Notes from Peking 348
Who's Who in China 350
News Summary of the Week 352
Men and Events 353
Women's Work ..... M. C. P. 356
Far Eastern Press Opinion 364
Finance and Commerce
Transportation as a Factor in China's Industrial Future... ..... Peter S. Jowe 368
New Books and Publications 371
In the United States Court for China 371

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

JAPAN has presented another ultimatum to China in the form of a series of "demands" that China recede from the independent position taken by the Chinese delegates at the peace conference in France, and henceforth permit Japan to do the talking for the Far East. The demands were presented verbally by Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister (the same Obata who as First Secretary of the Japanese legation in Peking in 1915 attempted to "put over" the infamous Twenty-one demands), in a personal conversation with Mr. Chen Lu, the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the afternoon of Sunday, February 2. The first hint of the most recent Japanese outrage upon China came on Friday morning, January 31, when a telegram was received by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Peking from the Chinese legation in Tokio, to the effect that Japan had threatened to retain Tsingtao and Shantung province permanently and had even gone to the extent of threatening a military demonstration, in case China did not telegraph Messrs. Koo and Wang at the peace conference to withdraw from their independent position, which Japan considered an unfriendly act and which was "embarassing Japan in the eyes of the world."

THE news of this action caused a sensation in Peking, for no one believed that Japan would attempt such a thing at this critical stage of world events—an action that if known abroad is bound to damage Japan's position at the peace conference as one of the "Five Great Powers." It is believed in Peking that this action was forced by the Japanese militarists who are following the German plan of staking all on the final fight to maintain their "concessions," which they have wrung from China by pure graft and

intimidation since the beginning of the war. It is impossible to forecast the result of the present Japanese attempt to control China and stifle her voice at the peace conference and henceforth. The cabinet is now in session (February 3) and the subject is under discussion. Japan is relying on the power of the Chinese militarists who are in her pay. General Hsu Shi-chang ("Little Hsu"), who has just returned from Japan with a new secret treaty in his pocket which is supposed to make the Sino-Japanese Military Compact perpetual, is working with the Japanese legation in the conspiracy to control China's foreign diplomacy abroad as well as her internal affairs at home. The entire action was well timed by the Japanese to avoid unpleasant publicity, since it came at the beginning of the Chinese New Year holidays when the Chinese as well as the foreign press was in vacation, and when every Chinese military official in the country was demanding funds for his soldiers for the "settling up" period.

AS soon as the news could be verified, the American and British legations were informed of the Japanese action and all of the foreign correspondents cabled the report to their home press. Recent reports from the peace conference have told of the "puzzling" action of the Japanese delegates, who have ceased to participate in the discussions pertaining to the League of Nations. It is all evidently a well-considered plan of Japan to make a monumental bluff for the retention of her autocratic position in the Far East. America, Great Britain and certain strong liberal interests in France are now known to be in sympathy with China in her fight for freedom and the right of self-determination on the part of her four hundred million people. The important point now is for China to back up her delegates in their position at Paris. This is a matter for the Chinese people, but more especially a matter for China's delegates to the internal peace conference at Shanghai. Legally, they now constitute the governing body of China. If they immediately get together and make a stand on this question, the work of Japan and her henchmen in China will be of no avail.

THE Diplomatic Body at Peking, on January 16, referred to both the Northern and Southern Chinese governments or factions the matter of the disposition of the present surplus existing in the salt and Customs departments with a statement to the effect that in case an agreement was reached before a certain date, the "legations would be agreeable to hand the money over in accordance with any agreement made between the North and South." This action on behalf of the Allied legations has an important significance, since it implies a recognition on behalf of the Allied governments of the delegates to China's internal peace conference at Shanghai as the sovereign and ruling power of China. In view of the attempt now being made by Japan to force the Peking government to disavow the independent stand of China's delegates to the world peace conference in France, the point made in the foregoing is of greatest importance. China's government for the time being now rests with the delegates in Shanghai and Nanking, and Dr. Wellington Koo and Mr. C. T. Wang who have done so much for China in the last few days in Europe are really representing China and neither North or South. The sinister influence of Japanese militarism in China probably was never better illustrated than in Peking during the last week in January. When the news was first received regarding the independent stand of China's delegation in France, China's inclination was to celebrate, but this feeling lasted less than twenty-four hours. On January 31 the atmosphere in government circles in Peking, from the President's office down, resembled the time of depression following the presentation of he infamous Twenty-one demands of 1915.

IN the REVIEW last week was discussed at considerable length the matter of reorganizing the entire railroad administration and construction in China and placing the whole matter on a business-like basis. Those who failed to read this article are urged to do so, for in this scheme of railroad reconstruction will be found a solution for most of the troubles of China—and also the troubles of foreign interests in China. A proper solution of this problem will solve the pernicious "sphere of influence" doctrine which undoubtedly had much to do with the underlying causes of the present war. A solution of this matter will do more toward placing all business in China upon a sound foundation than anything else, and it will enable China to develop independently and will prevent the country from coming under the control of a single nation or autocratic group of nations. Another highly important element in the reorganization scheme, is that it will provide a place for the Chinese young man with a technical education and will permit him to use his educational talents instead of forcing him to use his power of intrigue in order to earn a living in a country that officially still continues to do business in accordance with mediaeval conceptions of business and politics. Still another vital feature of this plan of reorganization is that it will bring to China the world's best technical men and will permit their talents to be used by China in China's larger interests. Under this tutelage, China will be able to develop her railroads and her industries and train her men, similar to what

has taken place in industrial Japan. If this plan of large importance for China is handicapped and hindered by small Chinese and Japanese politics and official obstruction, there is just one other action, *do the thing in spite of the obstruction!*

THE American wireless reports from France during the last few days have carried great news for China and the result is a general feeling of joy and hope both among the Chinese and foreign communities, closely approaching the feeling produced when the news of the armistice was received in this country. The various Chinese papers, while still inclined to question the accuracy of the news reports, are beginning to discuss the significance of the events in their relation to this country. The *Peking Daily News*, one of the two Chinese-owned journals published in the Capital, in its issue of January 31 had the following to say under the general heading, "The Year One:" "The telegrams during the past few days, especially the past two days, have been vitally interesting. It is to be remembered that the really important ones do not represent the mere opinion of one man, however able and however wise to judge the currents of the hour, but are sent out, presumably after mature consideration, by the authorities of the United States, and are therefore of more than ordinary weight; and if those of the last two days are to be taken at anything like their face value, then we are indeed at the beginning of a new era, are, as the telegrams say, in the Year One. The Year One for the rest of the world is of course of vast importance, but just at the moment we will confine ourselves to the examination of what is meant by the Year One so far as this country is concerned.

"THE phrase 'the Year One' is used definitely in a context that implies application to Pacific problems, and goes on to speak definitely of the relation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance thereto. Practically it is admitted that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has outlived its usefulness, for two reasons. First, it was framed to meet conditions that no longer exist; and second, one of the purposes for which it was made has not been attained. It is pointed out that when the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was first made there was fear of Russia on the Indian border. There are two points that must not be overlooked, however, namely that the Russian Bear was shewn to be a bogey, and was ultimately turned into a friend of the British Lion, so that changed conditions certainly made the Alliance unnecessary, as not a few writers have pointed out over and over again; and second, that the Alliance had been hawked all round Europe before it was offered to Great Britain, and it is yet a moot point whether Britain was wise in accepting the leavings of other people. So that one ostensible reason for the Alliance has absolutely disappeared.

"THE other reason, according to the telegrams, why the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is now all but a dead letter, is that it has not proved very effectual in the war. This, we imagine, nobody who really knows anything about the facts will question. The European Allies have had no assistance from Japan that was vital to the success of their cause. There was the capture of Tsingtao, of course, but the German cat had been allowed out of the Tsingtao bag by the Japanese fleet before serious operations were begun, and the cat was not caught until the Battle of the Falkland Islands after it had devoured not a few quite plump mice. Anglo-Japanese relations at Tsingtao were not of the most amicable, as anybody who reads the Barnardiston report can see for himself. It is of course idle to talk of Japan's contributions in munitions and material to the Allied cause, for she has been paid and handsomely paid for those, just exactly as the munition plants in the United States were paid in the first three-fifths of the war.

"TAKING one thing with another the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has not had the positive results that were hoped for from it. On the other hand, it has had results that many people have deplored. Even granting that British diplomacy did its best in 1915, can that best be described as better than third-rate? Great Britain was obliged to stand by and see a much older friend of hers than Japan, namely China, browbeaten, driven to a corner and eventually obliged to accept most humiliating terms, simply because of a pact that had really served no useful purpose; for had not Japan relied on British complaisance, partly assured by the pact and partly necessitated by the war, she dare not have attempted such a bluff, which unfortunately was not called. It is no use doing so now, but one might enumerate half a hundred things that Japan has done or countenanced that cannot have been palatable to Great Britain, and it is therefore not surprising that the Alliance should be thought to have outlived its usefulness, and it seems fairly safe to assume that, whether it be denounced or not before its time for automatic expiry or renewal, it will be to all intents and purposes a dead letter.

"BUT the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is not the only instrument that will have to be discarded. The Twenty-one demands go by the board, for though they are not secret now it was intended that they should be secret, and there are a hundred circumstances connected with them that make their nullification under the 'Year One' limit imperative. Any understandings that may have existed between Britain and Japan with regard to the Pacific islands also go by the board, as is evident from the fact that the Pacific

problems are forming just at present a very keen topic of discussion. What the ultimate settlement of all these things will be nobody can say, but countries like China assuredly stand to gain by the placing of all settlements in which she is concerned on the broad basis of universal agreement and sanction. Nor will countries like Japan suffer. As a military and naval Power Japan is to-day negligible. A Japanese expert recently estimated that were the whole military resources of Japan utilized, Japan could not have held three miles of the western front, as it was in July to November of last year; and another estimate gives her a naval strength equal only to one-eighth that of Great Britain. Japan has made an enormous fortune out of the war, but even this product of profiteering on a national, yea, an imperial scale, will not enable Japan or any other small nation to satisfy ambitions that soar beyond the reach even of Great Britain and the United States; and it is far better for them that they should at once realize their impotence and employ their profits in social amelioration, which the security of the League of Nations will enable them to do."

THE *Peking Daily Leader*, edited by Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, the author of several valuable books dealing with Chinese political development, has been conducting a campaign for the last three weeks to the effect that the infamous Twenty-one demands that Japan forced on China at the point of the bayonet in 1915 as well as all the other secret treaties between China and Japan should be abrogated. Editorials in this paper on this subject have been cabled to both America and England by the foreign correspondents in Peking, and without question this has had much to do in the strengthening of the position of China's delegates at the peace conference. After a general discussion of the peace conference in its issue of January 30, by a writer who signs himself "Publicist," the article concludes with the following significant remark, which should receive close attention both here and at the peace conference: "In the matter of the League of Nations, there is one point of great interest to Japan; and this cannot fail to come to the front and provoke a conflict of views between the rival states. This is the matter of the international police. Whilst this at the present moment is a mere phrase, those who are working out a practice for the League of Nations, declare that inasmuch as navies and economic pressure are to be the methods used for coercing recalcitrants, the supreme command of the squadrons used will have to be based on regional considerations. That is to say, where American interests predominate, say in South America, American admirals should command; where British interests predominate, there would be British admirals, etc., etc. Now if this is accepted, obviously Japan will see an excellent opportunity to enforce her doctrine of supremacy in Eastern Asia: therefore the greatest care will have to be exercised by states who do not desire that the new league should simply become a cover for old designs, and the general condition left unameliorated."

IN our opinion this is now the most significant phase of the entire situation. According to the despatches from the peace conference, President Wilson's "fourteen points" are to serve in the future as the general compact among nations and there are to be no more secret agreements or selfish conventions. This is all well and good, but if America, Great Britain, France and Japan are to police the world for the League of Nations and Japan is given the police power for the Orient—well it doesn't require much imagination to understand what will happen to Chinese and general foreign interests in this country. Japan will sign an agreement in good faith, and then immediately and selfishly scheme to interpret and contravent that agreement while still observing the letter of the law. This is exactly what Japan did with the Anglo-Japanese compacts and it is exactly what she is doing now with the Lansing-Ishii exchange of Notes. In the latter compact, the Japanese are acting on the principle that the United States has given its full permission for Japan to take over and control Manchuria, Shangtung and Fukien provinces, simply because America stated in the note that because of "territorial propinquity," Japan has special interests in China. Exactly the same condition exists in regard to the recent renewal of the American-Japanese "arbitration" agreement, providing for the peaceful settlements of disputes between the two nations. This altruistic American doctrine has all of the benefits on one side. American altruism is bound to the principle of arbitration, while Japanese intrigue is left free to undermine American interests and prestige in the Orient, while all the time making public professions of friendship for the United States. The Japanese are reported to be spending considerable sums for propaganda purposes in America. In 1917 the Japanese through various organizations of manufacturers expended more than G. $10,000 upon one banquet largely attended by American newspaper men in a Central Western American state. There are two reasons for this propaganda. Japan is either deliberately trying to fool the American people, or she is trying to demonstrate her friendship. If it is friendship Japan is after her statesmen should know that her present policy of "friendship professions" is likely to cause suspicion, and finally a reaction that will have all of the results of the reaction against German professions of friendship and propaganda in the United States before the war.

IN the January *Metropolitan Magazine* of New York there is an interesting review of a number of books dealing with modern world problems by Clarence Day, Jr., the writer attempting in each case to give the viewpoint of the "other fellow." In discussing recent books by Dr. H. H. Powers, entitled "America Among the Nations" and "The Things Men Fight For" (Macmillan Company, New York), Mr. Day speaks of one phase of the Far Eastern Question that is of special interest at the present time:

Japan is another complication, by the way, though. It seems as though we *might* clash. But this is not because Japan is unscrupulous, says Dr. Powers, or hostile. She's hungry, that's all. She is suffering from one of the most unpleasant ailments a nation can have. Namely, over-population. It's a serious thing, and it hurts. Lack of employment, low wages, high prices, high taxes and so forth, are some of the ways in which the ailment expresses itself. When any nation is in this situation, its people become restless, uneasy. They don't know just what is the matter. They blame the dealers, the captains of industry, or the heads of the government. Well, no social order is perfect enough to be blameless. But the fundamental trouble is (sometimes) that people are crowded. Few governments, if any, are expert enough to meet such conditions. Japan is trying hard to. But some radical form of relief is much needed. The old cures were war, disease, famine. *And* emigration. If Europe hadn't been able to emigrate to America so freely these last two or three centuries, they'd have had much more over-population and war over there. We wonder why Japan doesn't go to Korea, if she wants more room. The answer is, the Koreans have a lower standard of living. What of it? Well, this permits the *exploitation* of Korea by rich Japanese, but prevents the *colonization* of it by the poorer ones —the very ones who feel crowded. It's like Britain and India. There is no chance in India for British working men. Lower standard of living. If the Japanese can't go to Korea, where can they go? The answer seems to be, Nowhere. When they start to emigrate anywhere else, they find No Admittance signs. The Syrian can go where he likes; so can the Russian, of course; even the German has hitherto been let in without question. But Mongolians? No. America, Canada, Australia—all new countries—are closed. Mexico? Like Korea. Meantime they very distinctly have the over-population disease; and war, famine, plagues and emigration are the only known cures. And all we say is: "Not emigration. Please try—er—something else." And we offer to treat the ailment by exchanging professors and "promoting good feeling." Well, emigration, as a matter-of-fact, would not be satisfactory to Japan, just as, before the war, it had become unsatisfactory to Germany. A nation nowadays wants its people to strengthen its own civilization instead of streaming off to work for and build up some quite different race. Nobody seems to know how the Japanese trouble is going to come out. It is one of the complications ahead of us to be tackled, that's all.

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

THE news from Peking would indicate that the delegates of China to the peace conference are not representing the cause of their country to please Japan. It was reported in the public press, before the meeting of the conference, that Japan expected to counsel China as to her course, but it now appears that the young delegates Woo and Wang are not consulting Japan and have the courage to state the truth. If these young gentlemen are supported by their countrymen it may prove a pivot in their history and China will turn her face to a new and brighter future. The reported threat of Japan to use her army, navy and money to force China into submission should have no terrors. Although there are labor troubles in England, and there may be in America, the well informed need not be told that either of the two countries named are capable of reducing Japan to a third rate Power, and both would join in doing it if the Island Empire should undertake to nullify the great principle which the conference so clearly means to adopt and enforce. The friends of Japan will wish that there is a mistake in the news from Peking, for the alleged attitude of Japan would logically deprive her of a seat in the peace conference. If Japan attempts to put into execution any threat of force she could not remain a member of the conference, because the guiding principle of the conference is that nations shall adjust their differences by peaceful means, and when one refuses and prepares to fight, the ways and means will be quickly found to defeat her belligerent activity. But China must do something for herself. It would be as shameful for her to submit to the threat of Japan as it is overbearing in Japan to threaten. The delegates Woo and Wang are stating the case of China to the greatest conference of Powers that ever convened, and should she allow herself to be deterred and silenced, in the manner Japan is said to propose, a feeling of contemptuous pity will be excited, and, could it be possible for Japan to succeed, China would then become nothing more or less than a tributary State, with all her powers of sovereignty cowardly surrendered. Not long ago an article was published in a leading American magazine to show that China was fast moving under the hegemony of Japan. If China is frightened to silence and submits to having her rights presented by such an advocate as Japan she will not only be moving but will have already moved under that hegemony. The article referred to not only predicted as indicated, but offered the ill considered plea that Japan would treat China kindly. It is hoped that there are men in China who will not place their country under the hegemony of another and who are not suppliants for favors,

but who demand rights justly due from one sovereign nation to another. And the opportunity is offered to the delegates at the peace conference, who go to represent the domestic affairs of China, to make known to the world whether the neck of their country shall bear the yoke seemingly prepared by Japan, or shall exercise the prerogatives of government free from let or hindrance. And will it be allowed that the young men from China are prevented from defending their country against the aggression of a nation which has dangerously extended itself within its territory, and obediently to the command of the aggressor? Does China mean to tremble and obey?

THERE is a manly way of settling issues between states and it is this principle the peace conference would establish. China would be safely advised by submitting to the conference the paper writings which bear on her relations with Japan and thus have the obligations of each nation understood and the domestic rights of each defined. This course would seem as if asking the conference to interfere in the domestic concerns of two states, but such would not be the case when one of the states has complained to the conference that the other has taken advantage of its weak condition to impose terms threatening national existence. There are the Twenty-one demands, which Japan presented to China, with the alleged threat of force if they were not accepted, and now that the demands have been made public even the wayfaring man can understand that had they been accepted as a whole China would soon have become a vassal state of Japan. It is the Twenty-one demands which Mr. Woo and Mr. Wang are discussing before the conference that has stirred up Japan to such a degree as to ask China to call off these young advocates of her rights. If Japan is sure that she has not overstepped the boundary of international law in preferring the demands, then Japan ought not to object to the light of discussion being turned on. But there appears to be no doubt that Japan has objected, and there are other transactions with China on which she does not want the light turned. It is unfortunate that the agreements which have been entered into by Japan and the Peking government are mostly suspected in all the business circles of China. The Japanese must know that the money they are loaning Peking is not applied in the interest of orderly government, but rather to keep alive domestic fueds and civil strife. If they think that by lending the means to promote disturbances their interest is thereby advanced it may prove a short-sighted policy. After introducing themselves through the medium of the Peking government they apparently lose sight of the fact that hereafter no state will be permitted to enter the limits of another as an aggressor for commercial profit. Japan has the same right to trade with China as another state, but the same right must follow the lines of legitimate business and not interfere with the administration of the government. Japan would interfere with the internal administration of China, and the proof is easy to find, as she would govern the international relations of that country. China now has the opportunity to present her cause in full and should do so regardless of the threat of Japan or any other state. If there is any patriotism in China let it come to the rescue without fear, as the decision of the conference will doubtless be a fair and just recognition of the relations that must obtain among nations.

Kang Yu-wei as Chinese Advocate of League of Nations

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

OVER thirty years ago Kang Yu-wei, popularly known as China's modern sage, wrote a book entitled "Ta Tung Shih" or "Utopia," in which he advocated the formation of a League of Nations as a preliminary to the organization of an international government and the abolition of national boundaries. A host of Chinese learned men devoured his book with avidity, considering it a summary of Confucius' teachings in concrete form.

Five years ago, after his return from abroad, Kang Yu-wei addressed a meeting of the Saturday Club at Shanghai on the same subject. With great enthusiasm, he spoke of the desirability of a League of Nations, universal disarmament and an international police force in order to secure permanent peace for the whole world. Throughout his speech, the Americans and the modern-educated Chinese present at the meeting smiled critically but indulgently, evidently believing that such a theory was as impracticable as his reform policy of 1898, which drove him into exile. After the meeting, they whispered to each other that the theory was nothing but a summer dream of a disappointed reformer and idealist. Less than four years of war have, however, compelled the world's greatest thinkers and diplomats to seek permanent peace on a similar theory—the League of Nations. What great progress mankind has made during the last fifty months!

The cold reception given to the League of Nations idea at the meeting of the Saturday Club did not discourage Kang Yu-wei, although it made him believe at the time that within the next hundred years it could not be carried out. He is now learning with joy of the forthcoming incorporation of this idea in the European peace

settlement. A fortnight ago he told his son-in-law, Mr. Lo Chong, newly appointed Consul-General to London and an Oxford graduate, as he was escorting him out of his residence at Shanghai: "I have never dreamed of the good luck to see the formation of a League of Nations in my own days. The impossible is about to happen. You can't imagine my happiness." Mr. Kang is at present busily engaged in revising his book on Utopia, trying to bring it up-to-date, and getting out a revised edition in order to spread the doctrine broadcast among literary men in China.

It is true that Kang Yu-Wei's League of Nations idea was not his own and that he learned it from the teaching of Confucius, but it shows that the Chinese throughout all ages, who had a sufficient breadth of vision to enable them to see far ahead, have arrived at the same conclusion and elaborated the same idea. In spite of the advocacy by thinkers of other nations during the last thousand years of the same theory, China, in the opinion of Dr. Ariga, Legal Adviser to the Chinese government, can proclaim with pride before the whole world that the principle of the coming reform of international relationship as proposed by President Wilson and endorsed by all the powerful European statesmen has been hers for two thousand years. On this account, she will endorse such reform with heart and soul and do everything possible to facilitate its realization. Kang Yu-wei's efforts to bring out a revised edition of his "Ta Tung Shih" indicate the support all literary elements in this country will give to the principle.

A brief review of Kang Yu-wei's book, in view of the interest it has recently aroused among Chinese scholars and the discussion of the League of Nations in Europe, is not considered untimely. In the first few chapters, the author deals with the sufferings of the people from the existence of nations. He said that strong nations, for instance, attacked weak nations. In consequence, the people inevitably suffered. He suggests as a remedy the removal of national boundaries in order to make possible the creation of a universal confederation, the elimination of racial prejudices, and the hastening of the coming millennium. The reasons why the universal confederation was not yet possible, in his opinion, were geographical difficulties and the lower stage of civilization. The invention of airships and the popularity of a popular form of government are the first steps to the creation of a universal confederation to be ruled by an international government. Three stages will, however, have to be passed before the unification of all the nations in the world into one big confederation is possible. They are as follows:

1. The league of nations of equal standing,

2. The formation of a league of all nations to settle important international affairs, but not to concern itself with internal affairs of the different nations.

3. The removal of national boundaries and the creation of an international government.

The first stage has been passed, and we are now in the second stage of the development of international relationship, although the third stage, according to Kang Yu-wei, is still in the remote future. His draft regulations for a League of Nations as provided in the second stage are not as detailed, practicable or as complete as the draft convention framed by a group of American and British jurists and publicists, but they indicate the right direction towards which Kang Yu-wei's mind is bent. They are briefly as follows:

Art. 1. International law or laws on the intercourse between peoples of two or more countries may be proposed from time to time by the members of the League of Nations who represent their own countries. They shall be put into effect after approval.

Art. 2. All international disputes shall be settled according to international law. The countries concerned must abide by the majority decision of the league.

Art. 3. All customs duties on import and export should be uniform in order to facilitate commerce.

07-383

Art. 5. All the languages of the different nations should be unified in order to facilitate communications. As a first step a universal language should be adopted.

Art. 6. The league has the power to force any nation to amend unjust, unfair and uncivilized measures.

Art. 7. The league can send force against any nation which has violated international law, and invade its territory and change its government if necessary. At the beginning of its existence, it can make use of the troops of the nations in the league.

Art. 8. The running expenses of the League of Nations shall be borne equally by nations forming the league.

Art. 9. The league shall have its own territory. Persons who live in its territory are considered citizens of the league, and can renounce their own nationalities.

Art. 10. If any small nation is willing to come under the protection of the league, its land and people will be protected by its delegates.

Art. 11. The league shall send delegates to administer that territory the ownership of which is at dispute.

Art. 12. The seas beyond thirty miles from the coast is under the control of the league. All the undeveloped islands belong to the league, and their inhabitants are its citizens. Persons who desire to fish in the waters of the league or navigate them will have to pay taxes.

Art. 13. The election of delegates to the league shall be held by the different nations once a year. As soon as such delegates have joined the league, they are exempt from the control of their respective governments.

Art. 14. All the delegates of the league from the different countries can reside in the league's territory after the expiration of their office and become citizens of the league.

Art. 15. The league shall maintain a navy and dispatch it to any country which violates international law.

Art. 16. The object of the league is to secure peace for the world. All the countries will therefore have to report to the league the number of troops they maintain and the amount of arms and ammunition they have. The league can interfere if any nation tries to increase the number of its soldiers. Troops of the league will be stationed on the borders of all two countries in order to avoid war between them and to create a condition which will make possible the reduction of armaments to the minimum.

Art. 17. All the colonies of the different nations and the special administrative areas which are willing to submit themselves to the rule of the League of Nations are considered the league's territory and the league will send delegates for their administration.

Art. 18. The people of the league, irrespective of race, nationality and color, are equal.

After its existence for ten years, the League of Nations, in the opinion of Kang Yu-wei, will have less chance of being overthrown and the different nations will become less aggressive and less greedy. The people of the league will increase with rapidity daily, and the land coming under its control will likewise increase. All the powerful countries will become less powerful, and the rights of the people enhanced. When that state of affairs is reached, the world is prepared for the organization of an international government.

Kang Yu-wei's brief outlines of preliminary measures for an international government are thus:

1. The armies of the different nations which are members of the League of Nations must be reduced by a certain percentage every year. A program to be made for the total abolition of them. There are six advantages for the disbandment of all the troops: (a) The employment of military expenditures for the establishment of schools, hospitals and for the giving of aid to the poor, the old and sick. (b) The reduction of all taxes and duties in order to lighten the burden of the people. (c) The benefit to the world of the employment of millions of soldiers on commercial and industrial enterprises. (d) If there is no army and no navy, the world can be spared acute sufferings from slaughter. (e) If there is no war, all arts and anything of value can be preserved for future generations. (f) Metals for munitions and arms can be used for peaceful purposes.

2. The troops of the league can be reduced as those of the different nations are reduced, until there are no troops in the world.

3. Empty titles be given to the once powerful rulers in order to prevent them from being dissatisfied in consequence of the loss of their real power.

4. The word "country" should be abolished and substituted by the word "continent" so that the people can forget their own countries and racial prejudices.

5. The division of the whole world into nine continents, namely: (a) Europe; (b) China, Japan, Korea, Annam, South Sea Islands, Siam and Burma, making one continent under

the name of Eastern Asia; (c) Siberia to be known as Northern Asia; (d) the land to the east of the Caspian Sea and India to be called Central Asia; (e) the land to the west of the Caspian Sea such as Beluchistan, Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia and European Turkey to be known as Western Asia; (f) North America; (g) South America; (h) Australia; (i) Africa. Every continent will have a local government which is to be run by men elected from that continent.

Other proposals of Kang Yu-wei include the adoption of a new calender and a universal language.

Kang Yu-wei's apt pupil, Dr. Chen Hui-chang, Ph. D. from Columbia University, embodied these ideas his of teacher in a bill which he introduced in the Senate on December 6, 1918, for consideration of the members. In addition, he proposed the establishment of an international court to settle judicial cases, the organization of an international army and navy, the freedom to live in any country, the non-alienation of land without the approval of the League of Nations, prohibition against the formation of alliances between two countries, the approval of all international treaties by the League of Nations, the abolition of all secret treaties and illegal transactions between nations.

The bill was endorsed by the Vice-Speaker of the Senate and some twenty members. The majority of the members of the Lower House, however, did not consider it expedient to pass it, thinking that it contained too radical ideas. At a session held on January 8 the bill was rejected.

Some of the proposals of Kang Yu-wei for the removal of factors responsible for the dreadful war and for the formation of an international organization to secure permanent peace may be too Utopian, too idealistic and too impracticable, but he was striving, with all sincerity, in the light of Confucian teachings to discover a remedy which would cure all the ailments of the world. From his personal friends, it is now learned that he is going to drop "too advanced" ideas, follow the current, make his proposals more practical for the present and convert those unconverted fellow-nationals to the new doctrine which is occupying the undivided attention of the statesmen in America and Europe.

Peking, January 31, 1919.

Attitude of Americans and Britons in China Toward the Japanese!

This remarkable article published originally in the Review on December 21, dealing with the present attitude of Americans, Britons and Chinese as well toward the present activities of Japan in China, is now being reprinted in booklet form.

It will be issued within the next two weeks in a limited edition of 500 copies in both the Chinese and English languages.

Persons who desire copies for distribution either in China or abroad may obtain same by applying to the REVIEW, enclosing 10 cents (Mex) in stamps for each copy to cover printing and mailing expense.

Owing to the expected demand for these copies, persons are urged to write at once to the undersigned.

Editorial Department

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

A Chinese Army for the Japanese Conquest of China

IF it were not for the fact that current events lend plausibility to the idea it would appear ridiculous to even suggest that a Chinese army might be used for the Japanese subjection of China. But what appears ridiculous is sometimes real. Ridiculous as it may seem to most of the Allies and to Americans, the Japanese have actually tried to make certain Southern leaders believe that Germany's defeat was not due to the failure of her military machine but to diplomatic blundering. Ridiculous as it may seem, the world now knows that Japan has probably made the biggest diplomatic blunder in her career by trying to prevent China from telling the truth at the peace conference and coercing her into a state of silent submission. Ridiculous as it may seem, Minister Obata has made the customary denial of any but the most friendly attitude toward China.

It has been stated many times in these columns and it is accepted as common knowledge that Tuan Chi-jui is a puppet of Japan, that for

a considerable time Tuan has been able to maintion himself in power only because of Japanese indulgence and intrigue. The details of General Tuan's latest move for "internal peace"—the organization of the "National Defense Army," are just coming to light.

This new army, for which the Japanese are reported to be supplying money, ammunition and officers, is composed of three divisions and four mixed brigades—totalling about 50,000 men. It is claimed that $13,000,000 worth of ammunition has already arrived at Chingwantao in fulfillment of a private agreement between Tuan Chi-jui and the Japanese. Baron Sakatani, the Japanese financial crusader, it is understood, will be chief auditor of accounts and General Aoki and about twenty-five other generals with subordinate officers have come to reorganize Tuan's forces and develop this (patriotic?) National Defense Army for Tuan. If it is possible to unscramble the different elements above it would look like a body of 50,000 Chinese fighters officered and controlled by Japanese—everything maintained by Japanese money—for *what?* National defense? God forbid!

Along with developments in the North considerable interest is being developed around General Li Shun in this connection. It is known that Japanese are trying to overthrow General Li by clever propaganda. This is not to be wondered at, for General Li is generally accepted to be one of the very strongest obstructionists to Japan's policy in China. The attitude of General Li Shun toward militarism, though a military man himself, was well set forth in his speech celebrating the Allied victory last November and he is generally looked upon as one of the strongest advocates of peace in China. Without doubt he is the most stabilizing influence in China to-day so far as the military is concerned and his hands are free from Japanese intrigue. It has just been reported that Japan has stopped or refused or is willfully delaying delivery of 7,000 army rifles which General Li brought from Japan some six months ago and paid for. The real reason for this non-delivery, in view of what has been said before, would probably not be difficult to locate. The responsibility for the National Defense Army for General Tuan and the failure to make delivery of the rifles according to contract to General Li Shun are interesting coincidences.

The question naturally arises why, if reports are true (and they seem to have considerable foundation) with the defeat of militarism in the West, should Japan organize, train and finance a Chinese army? Is it for China?

K.

Putting Missions on A New Basis

BY PAUL HUTCHINSON

IN a recent issue of MILLARD'S REVIEW in an article by the manager of the Grace Company, it was suggested that while the United States is doing a great deal of talking in Russia, other nations are doing business. The same thing applies in a measure to China. The United States is doing a great deal of talking about its beneficent purposes in China, but it is other nations who are building the railroads and opening the mines and generally doing the big business.

This does not, however, hold true in the case of the missions at work in China. They are not only considering what ought to be done in these new days of reconstruction but they are actually doing it. It is reported, for example, that the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. will devote several million dollars to work in foreign lands next year. Almost all the large American churches are planning to increase their missionary forces to a point never before attained. Campaigns are now being considered among the denominations of America which will probably total several hundred million dollars.

It so happens that the campaign of the Methodists is the farthest advanced, and is thus receiving the greatest amount of newspaper notice. During the week in which the armistice was signed, American wireless carried a 4-inch item to the papers of the Far East describing one feature of this Methodist missionary effort—surely something new under the sun in the way of news. There may be a great many foreigners in China who do not realize how great a change such campaigns as these are going to make in mission work. It would be well worth their time to give the matter study.

The Methodist movement owes its advanced state to the fact that it was launched in 1916. At the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held that year it was resolved to celebrate the Centenary of Methodist missions in 1919. Leaders of the Board of Foreign Missions planned to make the celebration a period of advance in the work being done on the mission field. Two years were spent in studying carefully just what was being done at the time, with the intention of finding out how much was needed to put the whole work on an efficient basis. When the figures from all the mission fields were gathered, it was found that they totalled about forty million dollars. A careful survey of the work being carried on among immigrants, negroes, Indians and in the backward sections of the United States showed that a like amount was needed to put the home missionary work on an efficient basis, so in 1917,

when the United States was just getting into the Great War, and millions were being called for war expenditures, the Methodist Episcopal Church came before its members, asking that they give eighty million dollars in 1919 to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the mission work of their church.

Since the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted this program, the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) and the Canadian Methodist Church have adopted similar programs, so that now the Methodists of America are being asked to give this year for missionary purposes considerably more than one hundred million dollars. This huge sum will be expended during a five year period.

As far as the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China is concerned, a total of a little more than seven million dollars is to be employed. When it is considered that this church has never before spent more than five hundred thousand dollars in China in a single year, it can be seen how great an advance this marks. This is an advance along many lines.

It is an advance along financial lines, not only in America, but in China, for the Chinese Methodists are being asked to give several hundred thousand dollars of this total. This means that by the end of the five year period, there will scarcely be a Chinese church of this denomination which does not pay its own running expenses, including the salary of its pastor. To any one familiar with missionary work, this marks a great advance over anything known in the past.

Then, too, when every member of the church in America is being asked to give on a new scale, there will be awakened such an interest in China and the work being done here as has never been known before. This is bound to work out to the advantage of American relations in the Far East.

This Centenary Program, as it is called, is going to make it possible for the Methodists in China more than to double their evangelistic work in the next five years. They have now 565 churches and chapels, according to the statistics, but this is going to enable them immediately to add 323 more of these. Nine will be large institutional churches located in important cities, and carrying on social work of the most advanced type. The churches to be erected in small places will not, however, be of the old-fashioned kind. America has had more than her share of the church building which is opened twice on Sunday and once during the week to hold a prayer meeting. A number of churches like that have been built in China, but the missionaries are beginning to say, "Never again!" The new churches to be built under this program will contain facilities for carrying on clubs, classes, games, lectures, entertainments and all the social activities that make such an impression on a community. And they will be in full operation seven days and seven nights in every week.

But the great feature in this new program is its emphasis on education. The time was when the missionary who wished to win the confidence of the Chinese built a hospital and cured his bodily ills. Now he builds school houses and seeks to heal his mental deficiencies.

The Chinese government has a lot of good educational plans, but those familiar with the situation in China know that it will be a long time before the government can begin to offer even an elementary education to most of the children of this country. The Christian missions are the only agencies accomplishing much in providing those fundamentals of education which make possible the carrying on of a republic, but even the mission schools have been all too few in number and too lacking in equipment.

Missionary educational development in China has seemed to be somewhat top-heavy. As in other countries the schools have been dazzled by that word "college," and have tacked the word on institutions scarcely entitled to high school grade and made them struggle pitifully along to make the bluff good. Now the missionaries realize that a college depends for its support upon a large group of secondary schools. And a secondary school depends for its support upon an even larger group of higher and lower primary schools. I am not sure what the exact figures are, for I am not an educationalist, but

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Will be pleased to send the latest Prospectus and a copy of the Balance Sheet to any subscriber to Millard's Review, on receiving a telephone message or a letter of request.

Head Office,
10 Canton Road
SHANGHAI, CHINA

common sense tells you that it will take, say, half a dozen lower primary schools to feed one higher primary, and another half a dozen higher primary schools to feed the one preparatory or middle school, and a whole flock of middle schools to nourish a college. So it comes in this new program that this church purposes to support in China five university centers, 20 secondary schools and *278 primary schools!*

This means that the first interest of these missionaries is going to be in putting a good primary education at the disposal of every Chinese boy and girl in the territory for which they are responsible. Then if the student shows exceptional talents, he or she will be encouraged to go on to the secondary school, so located that it can be easily reached and drawn from such a large constituency that it can offer the best instruction possible. And from there the student can go to college—but there are only to be supported five such institutions for all China.

What does this mean? It means that a church which has been in the field a long time, building up its traditions (and traditions are almost always narrowing) and becoming attached to its peculiar forms of work has suddenly aroused itself at the summons of this new day to more than double its work and to undertake enterprises which it never would have attempted in the past. And the most encouraging feature in it all is this, that the emphasis is to be placed upon the long, slow processes which really build a Christian civilization rather than upon those dazzling but transitory efforts that merely swell statistics.

Notes from Peking

The cabinet will give a reception in the President's Office on February 3, to which the foreign Ministers in Peking will be invited.

The annual meeting of the Anglo-American Association, which could not be held on Friday last because of the lack of a quorum, will take place on Friday, February 7, in the British Legation Theater.

It is understood that altogether some 3,500 enemy subjects in China will be repatriated. Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, assistant director of the Customs administration, has been appointed virtual controller of repatriation.

J. Paul Jameson, who spent the last month at the American legation with C. C. Lincoln, left Peking on January 26. He will stay in Tientsin for a few days and will sail on the s. s. *Empress of Russia* for the United States.

The Japanese drug store at Tientsin to which the ten pounds of morphia seized by the Customs recently were addressed, has been closed up and the manager deported from China for three years by the Japanese authorities.

The Audit Bureau has passed the Budget of the 8th Year of the Republic (1919), which had been submitted to it by the Ministry of Finance some time ago, and the bill has been sent to the cabinet for submission to parliament for approval.

There will be an exhibition of agricultural products in the Botanical Gardens outside Hsichimen on February 10. Samples of agricultural products for exhibition are being collected from the farmers in the suburbs of the Metropolis.

Having been received by the President and presented his credentials, the Swedish Minister, Dr. David Bergstrom, has now taken the direction of the Swedish legation in Peking. The legation is located at the Hotel des Wagons-Lits and the office hours are from 10 to 12 a. m.

A. L. Ryan, a Methodist missionary who has been stationed in the Philippines for the last five years, is making a short visit to Peking before going to the United States on leave. Mr. Ryan is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Felt at the Methodist Mission here.

Miss Catherine Carl entertained the members of the Princess Yacht Club, ten in all, to tea at her house on Thursday afternoon. The Princess Yacht Club, according to the local papers, is one of the mysteries of the city, and it is hard to find out who belongs to it.

The Imperial Hotel, of Tientsin, declared a 15 per cent dividend and a bonus of Tls. 2 per share at a meeting held on Wednesday. The announcement was made to the assembled shareholders by A. Sheriff, chairman of the company, in his report on the past financial year.

C. C. Lincoln, who came to China in October 1917 as clerk of the American legation and has more recently been Special Representative of the Department of State in behalf of the War Trade Board, has completed his work in China and will return to the United States early in March.

The reception and ball given by His Excellency and Madam Chen Lu at the new Waichiaopu Building on Tuesday evening was one of the most brilliant affairs given in Peking this winter and is stated to have been the most successful and attractive dance yet held in the Foreign Office.

In a mandate issued on January 28, Lu Yung-hsiang was appointed director-general and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan co-director of the Office for the Repatriation of Enemy Subjects. Tseng Yi-ching was appointed in another mandate Chief of the Office for the Administration of Enemy Property.

Robert R. Gailey, who for many years has been at the head of the Y. M. C. A. in Peking and who went to Siberia last fall to do similar work among the Chinese in that country, is down in Peking on leave of absence for a few days. Mr. Gailey expects to return to Siberia soon and will be away from Peking for an indefinite period.

Dr. Fred. J. Wampler, of the Church of the Brethren Mission, who has been stationed in the interior of Shansi for the past five years, is in Peking for a few days on his way home to the United States, where he will spend a year's furlough. Dr. Wampler is a brother of Ernest Wampler, of the North China Language School.

Carl K. Gish arrived in Peking for a short visit last week and has been staying with Captain Passmore, of the American Legation Guard. Mr. Gish was manager of the local office of the Standard Oil Company from the fall of 1917 to September 1918, when he was transferred to Sinsiang, in Honan, exchanging places with S. S. Corbett.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Shanghai—4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Branches—Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Vladivostock.

Telephone: Central 778

Cable Address: DANICA

Engineers and Contractors

We specialize in Machinery and Supplies which carry the quality guarantee of well known manufacturers. We have resident engineers in China qualified to make recommendations in the application of machinery, prepare designs, and supervise installations for

Power Plants, Pumping Plants, Railway Equipment,
Machine Tools, Mining Machinery and Explosives,
Textile Mill Machinery, Flour and Oil Mill Machinery,
Reinforced Concrete Construction.

We carry stocks of Telephone, Telegraph, Electric Lighting and Power Supplies, Marine and Stationary Crude Oil and Kerosene Engines, Pumps, Mechanical Instrument, Surveying and Drafting Supplies.

General Exporters and Importers

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

By the New 14,000 ton Oil—Burning steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
(American Registry)

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Singapore—
Calcutta—Colombo

By the modern, oil—burning steamers
"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"
(American Registry)

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

1—B Nanking Road
Palace Hotel Building
SHANGHAI
Telephone—Central 5056
Cable Address "Solano"

07-389

The Chinese Women's Red Cross Association, under the patronage of President Hsu Shih-chang, is now shipping large supplies of food, cigarettes and clothing to Siberia for the use of the Allied forces and refugees and for this purpose is taking advantage of the facilities already granted to the American Red Cross to use that society as forwarding agent.

Miss Irene West and Miss Julia St. Clair, of Washington, D. C., arrived in Peking on January 27 from America to take up their duties as assistants in the office of the American Military Attache. They are staying at the Wagons-Lits for the time being, but will shortly move into the quarters now occupied by C. C. Lincoln and H. H. Dearing.

Chinese and foreign journalists in Peking have been forming a press club of international character. An inauguration meeting will be held in the near future, during which the election of officers will be held. The rules and bye-laws of the International Press Club have been drafted and adopted. Some opposition to the immediate organization of the club has been shown by a number of the metropolitan newspapers.

The harbor at Chingwangtao is frozen. Owing to the south-easterly wind prevailing, the harbor became exposed to the severe temperature and for the first time in many years froze over. This event is very unusual in the history of Tientsin's winter port and in the memory of many old residents Chingwangtao has been ice-bound very rarely. Two ice-breakers have been dispatched from Taku in order to open the harbor.

J. J. C. de Leuw, of the Netherlands Harbor Works Company, who was for some time the assistant of the late Frank N. Meyer, a special investigator of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has been spending a few days in Peking on business connected with Mr. Meyer's estate. It will be remembered that Mr. Meyer was drowned in the Yangtze river last summer in the course of one of his trips of investigation through China.

An identic Note has been sent to the Allied legations by the Chinese government dealing with the Passeri Case. The Note deals with two aspects of the case, first the constitutional aspect and second the claims of Mr. Passeri from the point of view of equity. The constitutional argument goes to show that the Mixed Court at Shanghai had absolutely no jurisdiction in a case against the Bureau of Liquidation, which is simply a branch of the Chinese government.

On Sunday evening a mandate was issued instructing the Ministry of Finance and the Salt Administration to order the Salt Commissioners, Salt Transportation Offices and the Commanders of the Salt Revenue Force to take practical measures for the prohibition of salt smuggling. The cooperation of the Ministry of Communications was urged in places where railway traffic prevails. The mandate threatened severe punishment of those who where found guilty of salt smuggling.

The North China Association of Teachers of English will hold its next meeting on March 1 in the rooms of the Ministry of Education in Peking. The meeting will take the form of an all-day session, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning. "The Place of Conversation in the Teaching of English" will be discussed under the leadership of Wm. B. Pettus, of the North China Union Language School. The Association had its first meeting in November 1918. There are already more than sixty members here from all parts of North China.

The Chinese government has secured a loan from the Associated Banks, namely the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, the International Bank, the Chartered Bank, the Banque de I'indo-Chine, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, the Banque Sino-Belge pour L'Etranger and the Banque Industrielle de Chine, of $500,000 to cover the cost of repatriating the Germans. The loan carries interest of 8 per cent and will be repayable from the surplus salt revenues by the end of the year.

The net salt revenue paid into the Group Banks during the year 1918, according to an official statement, amounted to $71,589,603, which is an increase of $962,354 on the net revenue realized in 1917 ($70,627,249.62). All obligations secured on the salt revenue were fully met and the surplus funds released in 1918 to the Chinese government amounted to $71,761,154 (including a contribution of $10,675,814 received from the Maritime Customs). Of this amount, however, some 15 million dollars were either retained locally or appropriated without authority by provincial authorities and military commanders.

Peking, February 1, 1919.

Who's Who in China

Dr. Wu Ting-fang. Prominent Opposition Leader

Dr. Wu Ting-fang is now Minister for Foreign Affairs of the independent government at Canton, and is one of the seven directors to look after its interests. Reports are current that he may proceed to the Versailles peace conference to represent China. His son, Dr. C. C. Wu, who has played an important part in the opposition government, is leaving for France in connection with the peace conference.

The

General Electric Company's Trade Mark

The General Electric Company's products are as near perfect as inventive genius and manufacturing skill can make them of the very finest materials.

Back of every General Electric representative and salesman is the guarantee and service of the largest manufacturer of electrical apparatus in the world.

When equipping a city with electric light and power, planning a street railway, harnessing a waterfall, electrifying a mine, or a factory, be sure the General Electric Company trademark is on the electrical apparatus you buy.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY of NEW YORK

Representatives in the Far East:

CHINA—Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., Shanghai
DUTCH EAST INDIES — General Electric Company, Soerabaya, Java
JAPAN—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Tokio; Bagnall & Hilles, Yokohama; General Electric Co., Yokohama
KOREA—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Seoul
PHILIPPINES — Pacific Commercial Company, Manila

General Representatives outside of Japan

American General Electric Edison Corporation of China, Shanghai.

42D-4

Born in Kwangtung, Dr. Wu Ting-fang is now seventy-three years of age. He attended St. Paul's College, Hongkong, where he was graduated. Later he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, London. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. on account of his scholarship. In 1896 Dr. Wu Ting-fang was appointed Minister to the United States, Spain and Peru. During the Boxer rising in 1900, he succeeded in communicating with the members of the foreign legations and missionaries besieged in Peking when the world was in suspense as to whether distinguished foreigners besieged by the Boxers were still living. In 1903 Dr. Wu was recalled and appointed vice-president of the Board of Commerce. He was given the concurrent post of Commissioner for Revision of Treaties. In 1905 Dr. Wu was appointed Judge of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague. Two years later he was again sent to America to be China's Minister to the United States, Spain, Peru and Cuba. He returned to China after having served his three-year term. In 1911 Dr. Wu Ting-fang was appointed Chief Revolutionary Delegate to the Shanghai peace conference, which decided upon the establishment of a republican form of government to replace the monarchy. Shortly afterwards, the republican government was established with its capital at Nanking, the provincial capital of Kiangsu. Dr. Wu Ting-fang was made Minister for Foreign Affairs of that government, and concurrently held the office of Minister of Justice.

After the transference of the government from Nanking to Peking, Dr. Wu retired into private life at Shanghai. In 1916 he again entered into public service at the request of the then President, General Li Yuan-hung. He headed the Ministry for Foreign Affairs upon the restoration of the old parliament which was dissolved by Yuan Shih-kai in 1914.

In 1917 Dr. Wu Ting-fang was appointed Prime Minister to second General Tuan Chi-jui, and signed the mandate for the dismissal of the latter from the cabinet. He left for Shanghai when the Northern militarists with the assistance of General Chang Hsun secured the dissolution of the old parliament. Dr. Wu Ting-fang has since been helping the opposition in the South-western provinces in its struggle for the restoration of the parliament.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang is a well-known vegetarian, an eloquent speaker, a legalist, and a Confucianist.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

January 27. Colonel House having recovered from his recent illness successfully uses his influence at Versailles so that the smaller Powers have full access to the records of the bureau of the Five Powers and are to be present in the room where the bureau meets when their special interests are involved, each participant thus being informed of the trend of the proceedings before the matter in question is submitted to the plenary sittings.

February 1. Reports from Versailles indicate that the captured German colonies are destined to be internationalized and although the details have not yet been worked out it is generally believed that a satisfactory compromise will be reached, one of the provisions of which will be that there will be a mandatory Power for each individual colony; it is pointed out that the mandatory Power will require greater authority over the population in certain countries than in others and hence there must be several kinds of mandates.

February 4. Reuter's Agent at Tokio (who it is to be remembered is the head of the semi-official Japanese Kokusai News Agency) telegraphs that the question of the internationalization of the former German possessions in the Pacific is engrossing the Japanese "thinking public;" an editorial from the Tokio *Asahi* is summarized, in which it is argued that there was no cause for a conflict of interests in China between America and Japan and therefore America should not object to Japan obtaining definite possession of "some of the islands in the Pacific;" the *Asahi* adds that unless Japan's natural claims are recognized by the Powers the peaceful solution of the problem will be difficult.

SIBERIA

February 2. A typhus epidemic breaks out at Vladivostock, where 25 cases are taken from the railway station in which more than 1,000 homeless persons sleep nightly.

February 5. A Vladivostock telegram reports that British troops are approaching Vologda; General Gaida continues his successful advance against the Bolsheviks in the Kungur district.

CHINA

January 30. In order to pay the expenses incidental to the repatriation of the Germans in China, the Chinese government contracts a loan of $500,000 from the eight principal foreign banks in Peking, who will receive 8 per cent interest; another loan will probably be necessary to meet all the expenses.

January 29. The Chinese government addresses an indentic Note to the foreign legations at Peking reviewing Mr. Passeri's claim as liquidator of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, pointing out that the action taken by the Shanghai Mixed Court was unconstitutional.——The Chinese government is understood to be fairly well satisfied with the agreement entered into between America and Japan regarding the supervision of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Trans-Siberian Railway; the agreement recognizes China's sovereignty.

February 3. Reuter's correspondent at Peking gives currency to reports, which are described as well founded, that the Japanese government had informed the Chinese Minister in Tokio that Japan desired a complete change of front on the part of the Chinese delegates in France to the end that the Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference should be guided in all matters of policy by the Japanese, adding the hint that military measures might be resorted to if other means failed.

February 6. The Chinese government, at the request of Japan, consents to the publication of the Shantung Railway Agreement signed last September, but not ratified, whereby Japan advanced for the purposes of the construction of Kaiochow railway

extensions the sum of Yen 20,000,000 which was expended on abortive military operations to conquer the South.

GENERAL

January 29. The labor unrest in the British Isles spreads; 12,000 ship repairers strike work in London and 4,000 in Manchester; 5,000 engineers are out in Edinburgh district, this being in addition to strikers in other places.

January 30. The U. S. State Department proclaims the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution to go into effect January 17, 1920.

February 2. The world-wide strike fever now reaches America; the majority of the textile workers in Massachusetts are on strike for a 48-hour week; in New Jersey 90 per cent of the silk industry is at a standstill as the result of the workers insisting on a 47-hour week.

February 4. An official telegram from Tokio states that up to the end of January there were 81,000 cases of influenza in the Japanese Capital; the number of deaths exceeds 5,000.

America

A 200 per cent dividend was declared by the directors of the Ford Motor Company at their annual meeting held December 31. The dividend, which represents a disbursement of $4,000,000 among seven stockholders, was payable 100 per cent January 1, and 100 per cent February 1.

Dr. William T. Ellis, whose mind teems with ideas, wants to see a Temple of Liberty erected at Independence Square, Philadelphia, with a museum and an auditorium, and a beautiful conspiracy of architecture, sculpture and painting to tell the story of the evolution of freedom for all mankind. He put the suggestion before the Robert Morris Club, the national organization of bankers, at their Atlantic City meeting a few evenings ago. "Somewhere, some time, an adequate commemoration of the war will be erected in the name of all humanity. Where could it be more fittingly done than on the spot where was born the American nation, which to-day is the accepted leader of all the other nations seeking fullest self-government and self-expression?"

Major Willard D. Straight, the young financier and diplomat who died of pneumonia recently in service, left the bulk of his fortune to his wife, Dorothy Payne Whitney Straight, requesting that certain "mutual agreements" for financing and aiding certain institutions be observed. The will has been filed for probate. Financial support for the *New Republic* magazine, which Major Straight helped to found, is requested during Mrs. Straight's lifetime and for ten years after her death. It is also requested that his widow do "such thing or things for Cornell University (his alma mater) as she may think most fit and useful to make the same a more human place" and to do "such thing or things for the Americanization of emigrants to the United States as in her judgment will educate them to understand the responsibility of American citizenship."

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (Paid-up) . . $ 600,000.00
Reserve Fund. . . . $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1918) $3,400,000.00

FACILITIES OF THIS BANK:

1. Accounts opened in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.
2. Banking by mail.
3. Bills discounted.
4. Checking and Savings accounts.
5. Collection of coupons and dividends.
6. Documentary bills accepted.
7. Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.
8. Issue and purchase of drafts on foreign countries.
9. Issue of letter of credit and telegraphic transfer.
10. Loans granted on approved securities.
11. POCKET SAVINGS BANKS of various kinds.
12. Safe Deposit vault.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager.

Men and Events

It is learned from reliable sources that Dr. Kautsch has sold his German-Chinese hospital in Tsinanfu to the Japanese at a very handsome profit.

Miss Maud Addis has recently arrived in Shanghai from Washington, D. C., where she will act as secretary in the office of the U. S. Committee on Public Information.

W. C. Sprague, general manager of the Standard Oil Company of North China, returned to Shanghai on February 31 after a four weeks' trip spent in Manila. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sprague.

W. B. Hart, Commissioner of the Division of Films of the U. S. Committee on Public Information, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, is planning to depart on the s. s. *China* for New York on Sunday, February 11.

Word was received here on Monday, February 3, that Theodore T. Wong, the Chinese Educational Director at Washington, D. C., and his two Chinese secretaries had been murdered. The details of the case are unknown.

Walter H. Carman, representing the American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio, who has been in Shanghai for the past month, is planning to depart for the United States on February 14. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Carman.

The Rev. C. L. Boynton, statistical secretary of the China Continuation Committee, Shanghai, will address the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, February 9, at the Palace hotel at 5 p. m. The service will be in charge of the Boy Scouts.

American Express Company

Head Office, New York.

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe, also at Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila, Buenos Aires.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office, No. 8 Kiukiang Road.

Dean Walter Williams, editor of the *Trans-Pacific*, Tokio, and B. W. Fleisher, manager and proprietor of the *Japan Advertiser*, arrived in Shanghai per s. s. *Colombia* on Friday, February 7.

H. E. Manwaring, former manager of the Grand Hotel at Yokohama for the past ten years, departed for America from Yokohama, where be will he resident manager of the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. Mr. Manwaring was for many years connected with the Bellevue-Stratford at Philadelphia.

Dr. J. F. Love, corresponding secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Mission, has returned to Shanghai, accompanied by delegations from Canton and Hongkong, to be present at the conference of representatives of all the missions of China and Japan here. Dr. Love is planning to depart for the United States at an early date.

Philip H. Patchin, who was correspondent at Peking for the *China Press* in 1912-13, secretary at the State Department at Washington, D. C., in charge of the Department of Publicity, has accompanied Secretary Lansing to Paris and Versailles and will remain during the peace conference. He is a brother of Robert Patchin, who is in Tokio and is foreign manager of W. R. Grace & Company of New York.

A reception was held by the World's Chinese Students' Federation at Shanghai on February 5 in honor of the overseas Chinese students. Dr. T. H. Lee, president of the Federation, presided and made the speech of welcome. Other speakers were Dr. Wu Lien-teh. D. K. Lin and C. Y. Kao. Miss Y. T. King and Miss K. Y. Kiang rendered a duet on the piano and Hu Pao-jen spoke on behalf of the overseas students.

Word has been received here that William E. Stephens, brother of Peyton Stephens, who is engaged in missionary work at Chefoo, China, was killed in New York on November 1 in a tunnel acident. The late William Stephens was associated with the Gray Lithographing Company, of New York. Much of his time was devoted to evangelistic work and he attained prominence because of his success in open air work at Coney Island.

A booklet containing the quarterly report of the Changchow General Hospital for 1918 has just been received. The report contains illustrations showing Dr. Russell and his hospital staff with helpers and several nurses and also contains information regarding the mission, the formal opening of the hospital, and the various departments connected with the hospital, the nurse-training school, the drug room and prescription work, and the financial and evangelistic report from July to September 1918.

It is announced that the present staff of the Commercial Press Correspondence School (English course) consists of the following: Dr. Fong F. Sec. Columbia; Tseu Yih-zan, formerly professor of English of the Government Teachers' College at Nanking; T. T. Eugene Tseu, editor of the *English Weekly*; B. F. Lee, Hangchow College; Robert P. Giles, Hsia Chen-yin and others. The number of students enrolled is a little over three thousand, seven hundred of whom are taking special courses.

The Asia Banking Corporation, with newly established offices at the corner of Kiangse-Kiukiang Roads, opened their offices on Friday, February 7. The official opening, however, will be held on Tuesday afternoon, February 11. The new banking institution has adopted "Service" for their watchword and their business will be based as far as possible on advanced American banking methods. The foreign staff of the bank will be composed of R. Buchan, formerly manager of the American Express Co., and Messrs. Brownell, Wichers, Besson, Dorliac, Swenson, Buser and Wuestoff. The compradore is Fu Shiao-en.

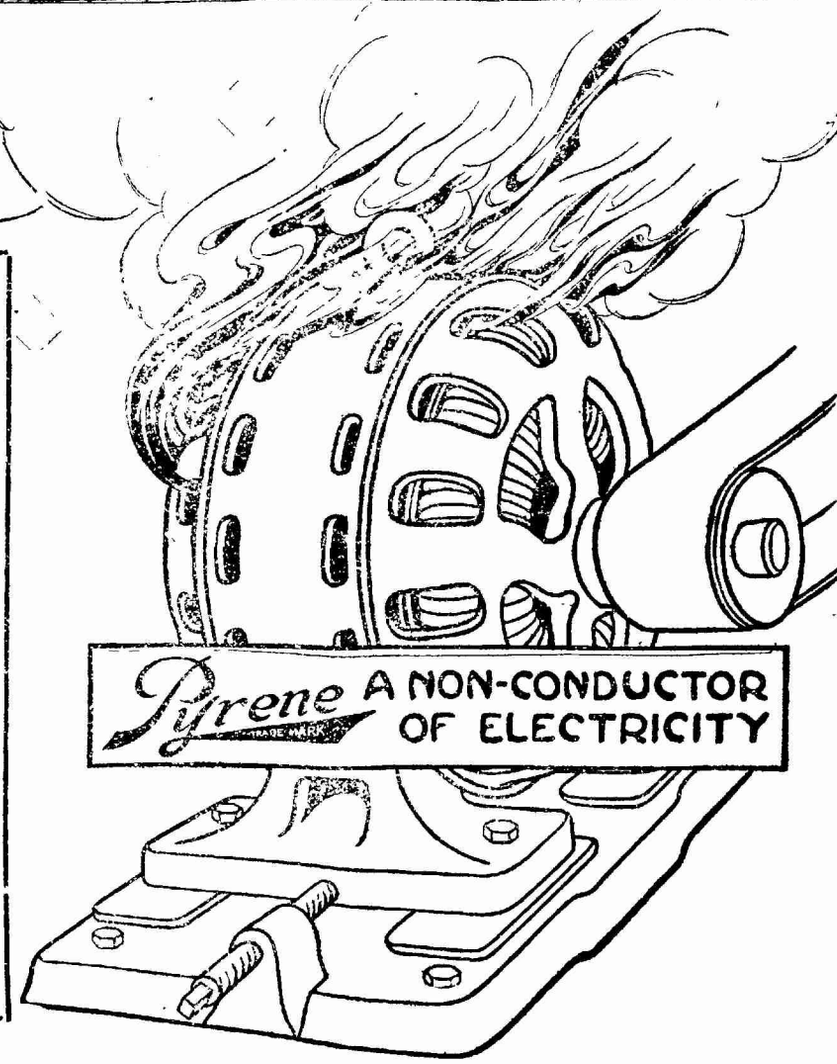
At a tiffin given by the Shanghai Light Horse for the benefit of the Blind Soldiers and Sailors War Fund, the sum of $1,020 was collected and remitted to London last week, as the result of an auction of a "*Lusitania* medal" amongst the guests, every guest subscribing his bid until it was finally knocked down and awarded to A. W. Burkill, the highest bidder. The medal was presented by W. H. Carman, travelling representative of the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio, on behalf of his company, who, in association with the Middletown Chamber of Commerce, have throughout the war been distributing medals and literature in different parts of the world in their extensive propaganda work of showing up the true character of the Hun. The fact that the medal just sold was only a replica of the real one struck by the Germans to celebrate this dastardly act, makes the good work of the Shanghai Light Horse all the more commendable.

Pyrene

TRADE MARK

KILLS FIRE SAVES LIFE

Can be used with perfect safety on fires of electrical origin without waiting for power to be shut off. Pyrene is non-corrosive and will not damage machinery.



Pyrene became an important part of the army equipment during the war in Europe. Practically every British, American and French motor car and aeroplane carried a Pyrene Extinguisher. In many branches of the service Pyrene is a standard part of the equipment.

Mustard & Co.

Sole Agents
22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

07-395

Local Representative Wanted

New York export concern of high financial standing with buying offices in England and Continental Europe, wants local representatives throughout the world able to devote their entire time to business on a commission basis. We represent about 50 first class American manufacturers as sole selling agents but can also buy, at keen prices, any American, English or European products desired for local sale. Applicants should give full details of business history, state any special connections where goods can be sold locally, give a list of merchandise required in their locality with prices that will be paid by purchasers and terms of payment; send references and a photograph. Appointment will be temporary till interviewed by a manager of the concern, two of whom are now on a trip around the world.

This is an opportunity that seldom occurs to build a big lucrative business that the local manager will have a permanent interest in. Address first "D. Henderson," 160 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

A Review of the "Preliminary Project for Regulation of the Soochow Creek"

The Soochow Creek, which was formerly called the Woosung Kiang, is now occupying the attention of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board for its regulation on account of its present deteriorated state.

This creek is Shanghai's main water connection with the most prosperous parts of southern Kiangsu. The products of Soochow and Wusih and other towns along the Grand Canal largely reach Shanghai by this route. It provides the various mills in the central and western districts and Chapei with a water front and means of access to the Whangpoo and adds some ten miles of water frontage in Shanghai to that of the Whangpoo. It serves at its mouth as a harbor for small craft and the width of about five miles on each side depends to some extent on this creek for irrigation, and besides the country is cut up with irrigation canals which are fed from this creek. From the census of the traffic on the creek taken recently at the point of Chapoo Road during the hours of daylight only, on the average more than one thousand vessels were seen going up and down the stream including junks, house-boats, cargo-boats, sampans and launches. It was observed that more than 50 per cent of the vessels are cargo-boats and about 20 per cent are sampans.

In view of the foregoing facts, the value of this creek as a means of developing public and private interests can hardly be over-estimated. Its deterioration therefore cannot but be cause for grave anxiety.

Anticipating this, the Whanpoo Conservancy Board has recently directed their Engineer-in-Chief, H. von Heidenstam, to conduct an investigation into the question of regulating the Soochow Creek, which duty he has performed very ably in the production of a booklet entitled "The Preliminary Project for Regulation of Soochow Creek," in which are set forth historic and present deterioration of the creek, its characteristics, possible methods of regulation, and project and estimates. The treatment of the problem has been quite an exhaustive one and deserves an immediate and close attention of the various interests concerned. According to the opinion of Mr. Heidenstam, the Whangpoo Conservancy Board is best fitted to be the executive body by virtue of its present activities, organization, staff, workshops and experience. The opinion is undoubtedly a sound one and should be shared by all the parties who have their interests and rights on the creek. As soon as the necessity for the regulation of the creek as a canal and for deepening its lower part as a harbor is keenly felt by the interested parties embodying the Chinese authorities concerned, the Settlement authorities and the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, the financial solution of the problem should not be a difficult one.

Women's Work

Miss Olga Masaryk

Miss Olga Masaryk is the daughter of Thomas G. Masaryk, the President-elect of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. Miss Masaryk was with her father in the United States and has gone with him to Prague, where he will take his oath of office as President of that republic.

Chinese Women and Dress

BY MISS W. T. TSIEN

Miss Tsien is a Soochow girl who was educated in Java. She is now a teacher in a girl's school at Soochow, China. The following article appeared in the December issue of the "Shanghai Puck":

The great misfortune is in being a Chinese woman. Without sufficient knowledge in politics and far-sighted schemes we can neither share in the task of reforming our government nor can we better our society as without immense capital and high education —a society in poverty. With little spare time after my house managing I have often thought of the question about dresses of my fellow-sisters. With the following points which evidently require advice and suggestions let us together seek for a proper solution. And let us have a new era in our dresses; not costly but of propriety, not extravagant but pure and neat. By dresses I do not mean any fashion or style as widely discussed in France or America. Also not a style which is mixed with the admiration of a husband. A solution like this is the duty of every Chinese woman, high or country-living, in order to improve the social outlook into a systematic one, rather than to beautify ourselves as to how men will be interested in us. Dresses in China are more or less differentiated; uniformity is as hardly expected as the political sympathy between the Peking and Canton governments can be destined. North of the Huang river are garments red and petticoats green, while south of the Yangtze sleeves are so short they expose a large part of the fore-arms and trousers are so tight and short as worn by the runners as in Olympic sports seems to injure the almost uncovered shanks by

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

Capital and Surplus U.S. $6,500,000 **Undivided Profits U.S. $1,713,000**

H. T. S. GREEN, *President & General Manager*

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C. SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 232 Montgomery Street.

EASTERN BRANCHES:

CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya

WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA: Medellin
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris Santiago, Puerto Plata.

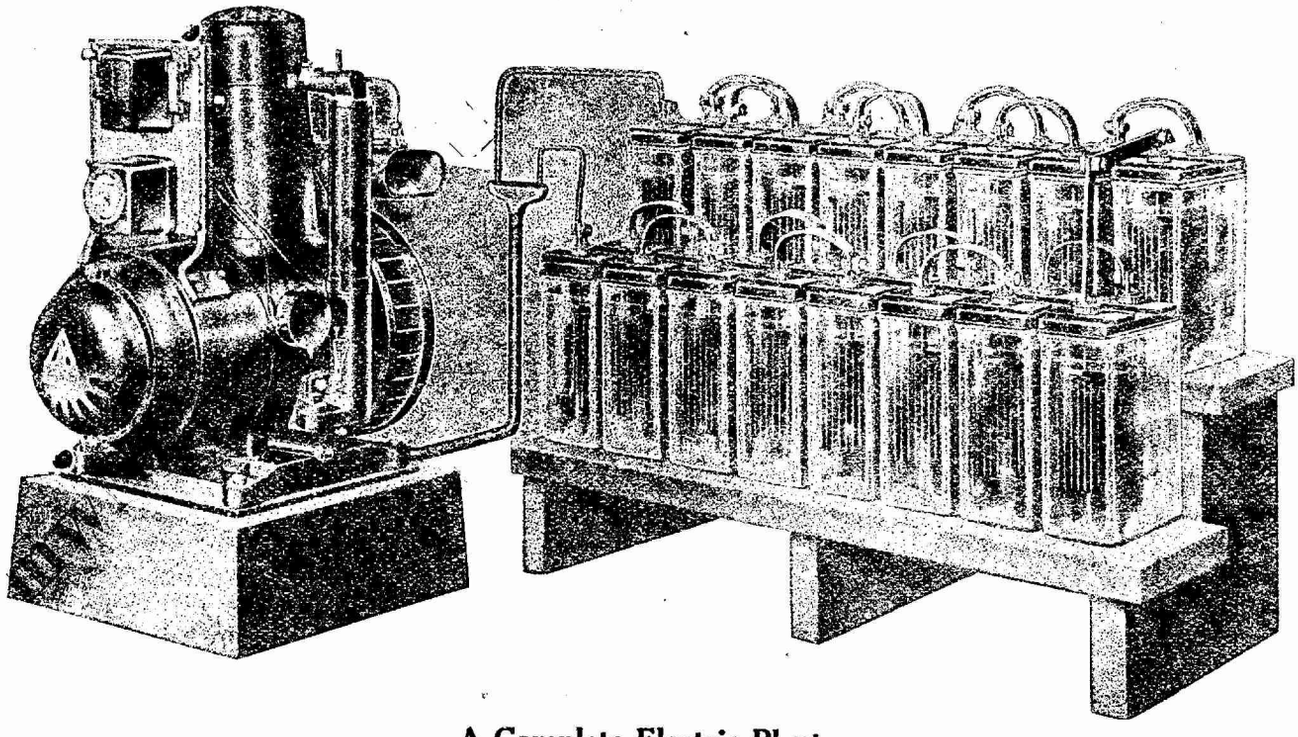
In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R. Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Havana.

Chinese merchants and individual Chinese depositors are afforded every modern banking service at lowest rates.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

DELCO-LIGHT

Electricity for Everybody Anywhere



A Complete Electric Plant

Operates on Kerosene Oil but gives four times the light.
Write and ask us all about it.

FEARON DANIEL & CO. INC. SOLE AGENTS.

Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Harbin.

07-397

thin silk stockings by dampness and cool air is a secondary matter. The former indicates a weak and initial artistic character and the latter represents but a corrupt manner which has been generally said as the most fashionable style. The question, "May the Shanghai dresses be considered as a standard?" Practically this occurs in most of our minds. Yes, dresses in Shanghai are as expensive as in Europe and America but not any constituent contained to be a standard dress. The combination of diamonds and fancy ornaments in a Shanghai dress must be abandoned. Our present dresses are not systematic. With the dresses we have gone to town and we have made calls at piece-goods shops or grocery stores and with the same in the same night we have visited the theaters. Moreover, it becomes not surprising to see a woman leaving a wedding and start to attend a funeral without changing her dress. The attractive appearance is a necessity while whether proper or not is out of her consideration. This is a shame to us and a non-performance of our duty. Let us cooperate on the following points:

1—Differences of present dresses shall be harmonized.

2—Uniformity is necessary.

3—What is the best style of a hat?

4—How to differentiate dresses and colors for the purposes of attending weddings and funerals from purposes of undertaking our house duty and amusement or driving in night time.

5—In what form our coiffure shall be shaped?

American Woman's Club Notes

The burial of Mrs. George Fitch, who died at Dr. Fearn's hospital on Saturday morning, February 1, after an illness of three weeks, suffering from an attack of paratyphoid, took place on Sunday afternoon, February 2, at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai. Mrs. Fitch was thirty-three years old. She was graduated from Vassar College in 1909 and was a member of the American Woman's Club, Shanghai, and for two years was chairman of the Literary Department and at present was secretary of that department. Mrs. Fitch was also a member of the American Woman's College Club and the North Szechuen Road Mutual Improvement Association. She is survived by her mother, Mrs. L. E. C. Kempton, of 122 Dixwell Road, her husband, G. A. Fitch, secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. here, and four children.

* * * * *

A large attendance was present on Friday afternoon, January 31, at the Carlton Cafe, when an interesting program of French music was given by the Musical Department of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai. The history of French composers of later years is much the same as those of the present day, according to Miss Frances Adams, who read a paper on the "Modern French Song Writers." Miss Adams stated that the works of Debussy, Gounod, D'Indy, Francke, Massenet and Carpentier are combined with the 17th century school of dramatic music of De Luly, Rameau and Gluck and the schools of Berlioz, Liszt and Wagner. The fact that French music is popular in the United States and England to-day does not mean that it has not always been popular, as the religious hymns sung in the churches are by French composers. The Christmas song, by Adolf Adam, "O Holy Night;" "The Palms" by Faure; "Green-hill" by Gounod and a number of other songs that are used in American church services are by French composers. Mrs. H. A. Wilbur presided over the meeting.

The following program was given:

Paper—The Modern French
Song Writers.....Miss Frances Adams

Faure:
The Secret
Cradle Song.....Mme Thoreson

Bamberg:
Hindu Chant.....Mrs. G. F. Ashley

Gounod:
Tenor Aria from "Tobias".....A. J. Carson

Thome:
Long Song
Coquard "Alack a Day.....Mrs. F. D. Drake

Chaminade:
Spring Song .....Frances Gill

Hahn:
Were my Songs With
Wings Provided.....Mrs. F. D. Drake

* * * *

The regular meeting of the American Woman's Club was held on Tuesday, February 4, at the Carlton Cafe, when the following musical program was given:

Songs of the British Isles

Part One

English Songs

1. *a.* Bid me discourse.....Sir Henry Bishop
   b. The lass with the delicate air.....Arme

Mrs. Isherwood.

2. *a.* Nymphs and Shepherds.....Purcell
   b. I attempt from Love's sickness...Purcell

Prof. Zalsman.

Part Two

Irish Songs

a. The low backed Car.....Samuel Lover
b. The pretty maid milking her Cow. Folk song
c. Kathleen Mavourneen.....Crouch
d. Irish Love Song...Margaret Ruthven Lang

Mrs. F. D. Drake.

Part Three

Scotch Songs

1. *a.* Robin Adair.....Old Air
   b. Annie Laurie.....Lady John Scott
   c. Coming through the Rye.....Old Air

Mrs. Isherwood.

2. *a.* Mary ..... Richardson
   b. Turn ye to me.....,Old Scotch

Prof. Zalsman.

Accompanists

Mrs. Armistead
Mrs. Darrell Drake.

Chinese-American Company

EXPORTERS—IMPORTERS—CONTRACTORS.

Cable address—CHIAM—all codes.

BOSTON	NEW YORK	SHANGHAI
Weld Building.	Woolworth Building.	2A-Kiukiang Road.

HANKOW	PEKING	KOBE
20-22 Vakhovitch.	Fong Tchar Yuan.	36 Nichi Machi.

洋行 AMERICAN TRADING Co. 茂生

Head Office 25 Broad Street, New York

Oriental Branches
Shanghai Tokio
Yokohama Kobe

Shanghai Office: 53 Szechuen Road
General Cable Address: Amtraco

Agencies
Hongkong Tientsin
Hankow Peking

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Special Facilities for Handling Mill and Plant Supplies, Chemicals and Match Making Supplies, Factory Supplies, Iron and Steel Products and Railway Supplies.

AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST FOR:

"AGA" Co.—"Aga" Acetylene Lights for Lighthouses, Buoys, Railway Signaling.
ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING Co., BULLOCK ELECTRIC Co.—Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Cement, Rock Crushing, Mining and Creosote Wood Preserving Machinery, Power and Pumping Plants, Hydraulic Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps, Electric Generatos and Transformers.
BROWN PORTABLE ELEVATOR Co.—"Ton-a-Minute" Pilers, Elevators and Conveyors for Bagged or Boxed Material, from Ship or Lighter to Piles in the Godown.
ENGELBURG HULLER Co.—Rice Machinery.
ERIE CITY IRON WORKS.—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heater.
INGERSOLL RAND Co.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems for Water Supply, "Calyx" Diamondless Core Drills, Riveting hammers, Chippers and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers & Beyer Barometric Condensers.
JEWELL EXPORT FILTER Co.—Open Type "Rapid" Filtration Plants for Cities and Industries Requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial Purposes and Swimming Pools.
KERR TURBINE Co.—Steam Turbines.
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.—Cash Registers.
RAMAPO IRON WORKS.—Railway Switches and Frogs, Switch Stands, etc.
T. L. SMITH AND Co.—Concrete Mixers.
STROMBERG CARLSON TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING Co.—Telephones for all purposes.
B. F. STURTEVANT Co.—Exhaust and Ventilating Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Economizers, etc.
UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE Co.—"Improved Bonsack," "U. K." and "Universal" Cigarette Machines.
UNITED SHOE MACHINERY Co.—Shoe Making Machinery and Shoe Supplies, Eyelets, Thread and Shoe Nails of all kinds.
WOLVERINE MOTOR WORKS.—Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H. P. to 200 H. P.
YORK MANUFACTURING Co.—Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.
PAPER MILLS.—Complete Modern Plants and Details of all Kinds.

TRUSCON STEEL Co., OF THE UNITED STATES (K) AHN SYSTEM
The Truscon Laboratories (Chemical Department)
Resident Engineer with American Trading Co., Shanghai

07-399

Mrs. Robert Clark and Mrs. J. J. Brenneman acted as tea hostesses for the the afternoon and Mrs. W. Lunt presided. The following were admitted to membership: Mrs. A. B. Lane, Mrs. Kirk Corkery, Mrs. E. M. van Vergen, Mrs. Maurice T. Price, Mrs. A. D. Stewart, Mrs. Walter Melville, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Brinkley and Misses L. C. Steinenmann and A. Stites.

* * * * *

On Saturday, February 8, there will be an open meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club at the Carlton Cafe. Professor D. Y. Lin, professor of forestry at the University of Nanking, will deliver an address on "The Results of Forestation in China" at 4.30 p. m. Mrs. Guy Stockton will preside.

Chefoo Red Cross Notes

In response to an appeal from the central committee at Shanghai, the Chefoo chapter of the American Red Cross undertook the manufacture of cotton wadded childrens garments for Siberian relief work to the full extent of their financial resources. The appeal was received on January 13, 1919, and in spite of the fact that the chapter has no permanent work rooms the actual work on the garments was started on January 15, 1919. The interval was necessary for the purchase of materials such as cloth, cotton, buttons, thread, braid, etc., as well as the employment and organization of 135 Chinese women. Four professional cutters worked day and night and within two days had completed 1,000 garments or 500 complete suits of clothing. The cut cloth and materials were sent to the temporary work rooms on Temple Hill and under the direction of Mrs. Hunter Corbett, chairman of the Production Committee of the local chapter, and Miss Helen Elterich the sewing was rushed to completion within five days or an average of two hundred garments per day. The clothes were made into sizes suitable for children aged 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years respectively, 100 complete suits for each size. When completed the lots were forwarded to the Shantung Silk & Lace Company for packing. Twenty complete suits of one size were packed in each bale and the 25 bales were ready for shipment on January 22, just 9 days from the receipt of the appeal from Shanghai. When this shipment goes forward it will be accompanied by an extra bale containing 20 complete suits which were very kindly and generously donated by Tung Chen-lin and his friends. With the same shipment the local chapter is forwarding a case of surgical bandages and also a case of knitted garments.

The manufacture of pongee silk and waste silk wadded undervests for the troops in Siberia which were made by the Chefoo chapter of the American Red Cross were completed and despatched to Siberia *via* Shanghai. The shipment consisted of 24 cases containing a total number of 3,250 vests. Manufacture was discontinued before Christmas as the local funds were completely exhausted. Funds which were raised at the Christmas sale and cinematograph entertainments as well as generous local donations were entirely applied to the manufacture of cotton wadded garments for refugee children and until further sums are raised the Production Committee must of necessity concentrate on knitted garments, the supply of wool still being ample.

Convention of Y. W. C. A. Closes

The triennial convention of the Young Women's Christian Association, attended by 60 secretaries from all parts of China, which has been in session during the past ten days in the Men's Bible School Building at the Southern Methodist Mission at Sungkiang, has closed. Fifteen Chinese secretaries speaking four distinct dialects were present but the official language of the meetings was Mandarin. Canton, Hongkong, Foochow, Hangchow, Nanking, Changsha, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and Mukden were represented and only six of the secretaries in China were unable to attend. Several foreign members of the staff are on furlough, however.

Dr. Layton Stuart of Nanking contributed largely to the thinking of the gathering in his four lectures on the World's Young Women's Christian Association Basis, a theological statement of belief on which the members of various denominations represented all unite. Dr. Stuart was able to put into Chinese in the best of modern terms the kernel of his talks. Following this course, four evening talks on the application of this basis to the association's work in China were given by Miss Grace Coppock, national secretary; Miss Ingeborg Wikander, of Changsha; Miss Ting Shuching and Dr. Lao, of Canton. The business of the conference was carried on in commissions which had been appointed at the previous conference three years ago for the study of such association problems as membership, training of secretaries, religious work and business methods. These commissions were made up of those from all centers of work best equipped to make contributions to the subject and the findings of the commissions included recommendations of policies or work to the National Committee, to city association boards of directors and to the members of the secretarial association itself.

The commission on membership reaffirmed the decision of last conference that secondary wives should not be received as members of the Young Women's Christian Association, because the practice of concubinage in China is injurious to the home and to the position of women and contrary to good moral standard. Little could be done against the practice until Chinese women themselves took a definite stand.

When you tell your dealer or merchant that you saw his advertisement in MILLARD'S REVIEW, it "identifies" you.

Orders for the latest issue or Yearly Subscriptions to MILLARD'S REVIEW may by placed with the following Book Stores and News Agencies in the Far East: — —

Philippine Education	Manila, P. I.
Denniston and Sullivan, 11a Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Shanghai Newspaper Stand, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Edward Evans & Sons, 30 N. Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, 11 The Bund	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road	Hongkong.
Brewer & Company, 31 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Chinese American Publishing Co., 26 Canton Road	Shanghai.
Mission Book Company, 18 Peking Road	Shanghai.
Methodist Publishing House, 10 Woosung Road	Shanghai.
Mission Book Company	Kuling.
South China Christian Book Co.	Canton.
Astor Hotel News Stand, 7 Whangpoo Road	Shanghai.
Kalee Hotel, 25A Kiangse Road	Shanghai.
Tientsin Press	Peking.
Grand Hotel	Yokohama.
Kelly & Walsh	Yokohama.
Methodist Book Store. The Ginza	Tokio.
Methodist Publishing House	Karuizawa, Japan.
Khoo Hock Tye	Penang.
China Express Co., 207 Boundary Road	Shanghai.
W. S. Hoe, 76 Bush Lane	Bangkok, Siam.
Commercial Press, 453 Honan Road	Shanghai.
The Range Book Store, 516 Range Road	Shanghai.
Chow Zu Kong, Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent, Wagons-Lits, Hotel	Peking.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent	Peking.
Kuo Chi Yuen's Book Store, 24 Teng Shih K'ou Hutung	Peking.
The Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
Edward Evans & Sons, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
The Commercial Press	Hongkong.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway, News Agents	Shanghai-Nanking.

All branches of the Commercial Press at the following points in China and the Far East: Amoy, Anking, Canton, Changsha, Chengteh, Chungking, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hengchow, Honan, Kaifeng, Kirin, Kueiyang, Lanchi, Moukden, Nanchang, Nanking, Paoking, Paoting, Peking, Shinchow, Sian, Singapore, Taiyuan, Tientain, Tsinan, Wuchang, Wuhu, Yunnan, and during summer only at Kuling and Mokansan.

Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company. — — — — — — — — — —

Manila Hotel	Manila, P. I.	Grand Hotel	Tsingtau.
Oriental Hotel	Canton.	Yamate Hotel	Dairen.
Hankow Hotel	Hankow.	Hotel Pleasanton	Yokohama.
Boemer's Hotel	Hankow.	Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
Hotel Modern Pristan	Harbin.	Tor Hotel	Kobe.
Oriental Hotel	Harbin.	Miyako Hotel	Kyoto.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.	Oriental Hotel	Kobe.
Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.	Bellevue Hotel	Nagasaka.
Astor House Hotel	Hongkong.	Osaka Hotel	Osaka.
Hongkong Hotel	Hongkong.	Imperial Hotel	Tokyo.
Peak Hotel	Hongkong.	Palace Hotel	Shanghai.
King Edward Hotel	Hongkong.	Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.
Yamate Hotel	Mukden.	Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.
Central Hotel	Vladivostock.	Excursionists Hotel	Canton.
Versailles Hotel	Vladivostock.	Victoria Hotel	Canton.
Grand Hotel	Vladivostock.	Western Hotel	Canton.
Grand Hotel	Yokohama.		

In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found — — at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East. — —

Correspondence

China Over The Top!

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

TO the average Chinese the European War meant nothing more than a fight among foreigners. He could only distinguish three kinds of foreigners, namely the Japanese, the Europeans and the Americans. He dislikes the Japanese because of their aggression. His knowledge of the Europeans was most elementary; a Briton and a German did not appear to him different. However, his attitude towards the Americans has always been friendly. The contact with missionaries, the educational and medical work carried on by American men and means in China and the return of hundreds of Chinese students educated in the States annually, have made him appreciative of and confident in the Americans. For the first three years of the war, the majority of the Chinese people were indifferent to its progress and outcome. Although they were often told by the press of the ruthlessness of the Huns in invading Belgium and Northern France, yet they said that Japan, an Ally, was trying to do the same thing in China. It is a toss-up whether there were more Chinese pro-Ally or pro-German in those days. But what a change took place in the spring of 1917, when the U. S. A. severed relations with Germany, and when China immediately followed suit! A little later China once more cast her lot with America in declaring war against the Central Powers. It is but fair to admit that China, as an Ally, has not taken an active part in the prosecution of this war. But how could she, while her time and resources have been spent in setting right her disordered house and in combating the ambitious aggression of a neighboring power, one of the Allies?

In spite of this handicap, China has been represented by two hundred thousand of her sons serving in the Labor Corps in France. Since the honor of fighting with the Americans was denied to the Chinese, they have been strong supporters of Uncle Sam in buying Liberty Bonds. The recent War Fund Drive, endorsed by President Wilson, has given the Chinese a great opportunity of showing their appreciation of and loyalty to the American friendship, and hence it was over-subscribed by several hundred per cent. President Wilson has to-day more followers in China than perhaps in any other country.

Two days ago the people of this city saw a procession which they will talk about in years to come. It took two hours to see it through. Never was there such a procession in the interior of China. Students of all grades and men from almost all walks of life participated in this celebration of the victory of the Allies and the United States. We who had known China at the beginning of the war, could not help feeling inspired and encouraged at such a sight.

Changsha is not the only city in China that has celebrated the victory of the Allies and the United States. Communities all over this Republic have had their share in remembering this epoch-making event. Thus America has won the greatest victory in history in winning over the hearts of the four hundred million people from indifference and pro-Germanism to the cause of democracy and liberty. America should be proud of their representatives in China, and the American missionaries as well as laymen in this country should feel content that they have done their bit in making the world safe for democracy.

F. L. CHANG.

The College of Yale in China, Changsha.
November 30, 1918.

The Trouble with China's Progress

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

China has for many past decades of years been enjoying much prosperities and peaceful times while under the reign of the Manchu dynasty, but to-day as she should have evolved her own race into better and higher civilizations of mankind, she no longer is ever likely about discussing matters concerning morality. Of all her other affairs, the question of her vague state of political welfare is yet left not to be at all hinted and even without much exaggerations upon this, there are perpetually civil strifes between two parties. These offending or as we preferable would say pugnacious forces of the North and the South are incessantly compelling the country going from a bad to a retrograde state, and what else more; apparently both have an unyielding disposition and as soon as one side would consent talking of an armistice, the other side being hot with delirium will not insist on peace but initiating another offensive thus involving resumption of hostilities, and this crisis—annihilating to nothing of importance so much as will be quite obvious of self-destruction, and besides even without giving strong emphasis of maintaining her national retrieval, these constant fightings will tend only to invigorate deeper feelings of animosity on both sides.

Other countries of nations are now and then already advancing with rapidity to better conditions of systematic governments, while indirectly China in her infant state has again become so weakened particularly owing to much internal disorders that we hardly can discern whether the political battles will hereafter batter her to utter ruin.

In her form of government as now exists, we can really expect no improvements in regard to promoting her country's interests, though we are aware that yearly subsequent cabinet councils have been held, and yet these debating committees were not successful in their efforts to remedy this serious situation.

Indeed, we lately learn through reports that days and weeks, weeks and months, the two contending armies of the Northern and the Southern provinces have fought in so strenuous and obstuse a manner that much bloodshed have been so innocently caused to be spared, but why wasting so much fighting spirits for a very unpatriotic motive? Truly, this is a case with Oriental ostentations, but moreover her future fates are either inexplicable or indescribable chaos.

Towards her present policy, we cannot foresee any prospects of a seeming compromise which may eventuate, and unless the two different minds of these leaders of the North and the South respectively have returned to the state of equilibrium, then it is only natural that we may infer of a sound understanding being arrived at between the parties concerned, whereby also with their fullest cooperation, we will have definite assurances that China in her coming generations will have a permanent basis of government to be established in uplifting her industrial developments and individual progressiveness.

G. S. LOON.

Ipoh, Federated Malay States,
December 25, 1918.

JUST CLEARED

Another large shipment of just the goods you've been hunting for all over Shanghai and couldn't find!

The shipment includes the finest range of goods ever seen in

Woollen Underwear, Hosiery, Beautiful Down Quilts, Blankets, etc., etc.

These are entirely in a class of their own; look them over before making your next purchases. Our recent sale gave you some real bargains; let us now show you some unique values.

The Wing On Co.

(Shanghai), Ltd.

Nanking and Chekiang Roads.

07-403

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is centemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

"Aggressive" America

From the Tokio "Yorodzu" (Japanese)

Three years ago President Wilson in his declaration of war with Germany, said to Congress that America would sacrifice everything for the sake of humanity and justice. Since then, the doings of America have been indeed worthy of admiration and praise. President Wilson's name sounded throughout the world. Some one has said that President Wilson was like Portia proceeding to the court, when he announced his decision to go to the peace conference. But, alas, President Wilson's name has dropped to the earth now. We are sorry for the Americans. A dispatch from America, dated January 6, reported that a Senator has presented a bill calling upon the Senate to give President Wilson instructions to present the American claim in the peace conference for the right to purchase Lower California. Again, a dispatch dated January 20 stated that an official of California declared that Mexico would never sell Lower California to America. On January 23 another dispatch stated that the California legislature passed a resolution to advise the purchase by America of Lower California. Judging from these reports it is clear that there is a desire among some Americans to purchase Lower California. These Americans may be desirous of repeating the diplomacy of the time of the annexation of California. It is possible that the annexation of Lower California will become a fact. American history has many instances of aggression. The annexation of Texas was accomplished by a very sharp diplomacy. Later, America challenged a war with Mexico in reference to the Texan boundary line. The discovery of gold mines in Mexico enriched Americans considerably. Some Congressmen opposed the American policy of war with Mexico at the time. All these things are fresh in the memory of every one. America's declarations of self-determination of races, etc., are all falsehoods. The declarations of America about a League of Nations, freedom of the seas, etc., are not trusted. It is certain that if international crimes as committed by America are to be repeated in the case of the purchase of Lower California, America's name will be stained and there will be cause of troubles for that country in future.

Sympathy for Germany

From the "Seoul Press" (Japanese)

We all know that in spite of Japan being ranged on the side of the Allies, there were many people in Japan who believed in the final victory of Germany, and that such people were especially numerous among military men. Nevertheless, what Dr. M. Sawayanagi, former Vice-Minister of Education, tells in the current issue of the *Shu*, a weekly journal published in Tokio, is a revelation. According to him, he actually heard in spring last at a certain meeting a Colonel connected with the General Staff saying with conviction that Germany would not only occupy the whole of Russia as well as Siberia and part of China, but would shake the foundation of the British Empire by advancing her victorious army to India through Persia. Dr. Sawayanagi further says that he heard several officers asserting that there was no possibility whatever of revolution ever breaking out in Germany. We had experiences ourselves of having to endure the torture of listening to the prattle of officers on the greatness and invinciblity of the German army. All these blind admirers of Germany are now of course crestfallen and silent. They well deserve the humiliation they are experiencing, but seem still to retain their reponsible posts in our army. Is it, however, wise to leave the reins of military administration in the hands of such incompetent men?

Prohibition in Japan?

From the Tokio "Hochi" (Japanese)

Upon hearing the news of the American determination to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks throughout that country and comparing that situation with the situation in Japan, we denounce the Japanese government officials and hold the Diet partly responsible for negligence. Dr. Den, Japan's financial agent in America, has reported that the bill for amendment of Constitution concerning unrestricted prohibition of sale of intoxicating drinks comes into effect on January 16. After that date no such drinks are to be permitted sale or transportation as well as manufacture. They are not to be imported or exported and this applies for all time. Should the return of the soldiers from Europe be delayed unexpectedly, the prohibition law may go into effect from July 1 in accordance with the law of war time prohibition. The Japanese estimates state the revenue from drink for this year at about $2,300,000,000. The American government will lose much in revenue, but when the law was approved, all the churches rang

bells to commemorate the victory for prohibition. In spite of the desperate fight of the liquor manufacturers and dealers, the law was carried. This will be remembered as a great decision to mark a new epoch in American history. What we want to lay particular stress on is not in reference to the advisability of prohibition. We lay stress rather on the determined character of the American people. The Treasury and the manufacturers of drinks and others would lose an enormous amount of revenue, yet the American people decided the matter in spite of all opposition and inconvenience. This character is admirable. This courage is indeed awe-inspiring. The world is astonished at this splendid character of the American people. Now what about Japan? As a way to relieve the shortage of rice, it has been suggested that rice used for *sake* be cut down in quantity. But because such reduction of *sake* would reduce the revenues of the Empire by tens of millions of yen, the suggestion has been opposed. We cannot but be amazed at the difference between the two nations. One country fears nothing in prosecuting her program; the other has no ideal in statesmanship and is caught by the consideration of petty profits or revenues. We cannot keep still, in learning of the determination of the American people rather than on the question of advisability of the prohibition. When we have across the Pacific a people who are full of ideals and courage, can the Japanese nation remain idle? Some blame the government for incompetence and lack of policy. But the Diet is not altogether free, because of neglecting to watch over the government.

A Pessimist on China

From the "Central China Daily Post" (British)

Look at our neighbors, the Chinese, who have got their country into such a hopeless muddle: can it be wondered at? Theirs is the oldest civilization in the world and it has always run along the same lines. Their customs and racial characteristics have been built up during countless generations, and to change them in a moment is beyond their power. Their brains and modes of thinking; their environment and customs have been, generation after generation, a replica of the preceding one—their virtues are inherited, and so also are their vices. These Chinese friends of ours have fallen heirs to their ideas of paternal government, filial piety and the ethics of Confucianism all of which they drank in with their mother's milk. As long as they were permitted to move in the old time grooves in which their inherited tendencies could have full scope China was a happy country, with the possibilities of a cautious and gradual evolution. But when in a moment everything was changed; their cherished ideals were plucked up by the roots, and in place of a paternal government a new-fashioned so-called republic was allowed to usurp the calm of centuries, they naturally lost their bearings and are now wandering aimlessly and motiveless on the stage of present day life. Such a violent wrench given to their natural bent has produced in the minds of some of them a species of stupor, while others act as if they were intoxicated and wholely irresponsible. The way out is not forward but backward. If it were possible to restore the kind of government under which their fathers flourished, and get it to operate with a fair measure of efficiency and honesty; if their old cherished ideals were once more in the ascendent and the inherited tendencies which they possess were given free scope, the Chinese question would be solved and the people would work out their appointed destiny along the paths which the past has ordained. On the other hand it will take as many generations to turn the Chinese people into real republicans as it would to change foxes into sheep dogs.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traveaing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province,

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Would Retain Conscription

From the "Kokumin," Tokio

Recently many British and American statesmen discussed the reduction of armaments. It is reported that an agreement is likely to be reached at the peace conference in regard to this matter. At such time, it is reported also that America will carry out a big plan of naval expansion, and will expand the army to 500,000 regulars and 430,000 of national guards. This will be a unique expansion of means of national defense in that country. Lloyd George, the British Premier, advocates abolition of conscription. But England originally had no conscription system at all. Her army numbers only 120,000 or thereabout. If the condition should return to the ante-bellum period, it is natural that the conscription system should be abolished. But it is very likely that the size of the British army will be increased somewhat. In regard to the maintenance of a standing army, the best plan should be adopted, from the economic and other points of view. The national defense should

Why Buy Water

If you want Ink?

Concentrated Ink Tablets

Easy to use—Economical
Indispensable to Travelers
Ink Tablet + Water = Best Ink
Does not Corrode

Squires Bingham Co.

The Store of Quality.

Tel. C-4770 *17a Nanking Road*

BRISTLES

WIDLER & CO. 太 司 W 公 平 CHUNGKING

SKINS

BORN 1915 — Still existing

be conducted on the principle of the nation armed. That is the constitutional way of doing things. Some say that because England and America have been able to secure a large army in the war even though they had no regular standing army before, it is not necessary to maintain a standing army in times of peace. That is a mistaken view. In warfare skillfulness and training of the men at the front are essential prerequisities for success. That is the fundamental principle for the army and the navy. This principle has been demonstrated in the present war. It took twenty months before the new recruits could successfully operate at the front in the big battle of the Somme. Losses incurred from unpreparedness are enormous. Men should not be unnecessarily sacrificed because of unpreparedness. Especially the Japanese Empire should be careful to see that no such losses are incurred in the Far East, as she has grave responsibility in this part of the world.

The Coming Conflict

By Dr. Shinkichi Uesugi, of the Japanese Imperial University, Tokio, in the Tokio "Chuo Koron"

It is beyond me to predict the course which the world will take after the war. Of this I am perfectly certain, that the position of Japan in the coming age will be most difficult. Of this the people cannot be too strongly warned. I base this belief on various grounds, the principal of which is the consideration of the position of England, America and Germany after the war. These three Powers will dominate the world. The former two, flushed by victory, will no doubt carry everything before them. Who will deny me if I say that these Western Powers will rush towards the Orient, and the biggest battle for supremacy in the commercial warfare will be fought in the Pacific. This is why the mission of Japan, which is to keep the peace in the Orient, is made difficult of fulfillment. The smallness of her territories and the paucity of her natural resources makes the position of Japan almost helpless. The question therefore arises: How is Japan to acquit herself in a world thus circumstanced? She is unfortunate in the gift of nature. Must she sink under by reason of this? Is she not rich in spirit? Has she not a form of government which she may glory in and take inspiration from? To me the way that Japan should take in an attempt to keep the Orient in peace is to brave the situation, however unfavorable, strong in her faith in her traditional polity. Her polity should be the fountain from which she should draw her energy and inspiration in facing this new posture of things. In a sense the present is her proudest moment. No time has been vouchsafed her to show the superiority of her polity to more advantage than the present and the coming years. The war has demonstrated beyond a doubt the bankruptcy of the civilization of the West. It has shown that materialism and individualism, on which Occidental civilization was founded, has been powerless to save it. If there should be to-day fermenting a desire in the West for a better ideal of the State, there is nothing unnatural about it. Japan has already a form of government which is an object lesson in ideal government. This opportunity once let slip, another such will not occur to Japan to show to the world the superiority of her political system.

The Secret Treaties

From the "Japan Advertiser" (American)

In the statement from an official source which we published last Saturday it was made clear that Japan rested her claim to the Marshall and Caroline Islands on the "perfect understanding" arrived at during the war with Great Britain and the other Allies. Without questioning either the validity of the understanding or the Japanese claim to the islands, it is timely to point out the desirability, and indeed the necessity, of special private arrangements being subordinated to a just and endurable general settlement. There are two groups of reasons for holding those various agreements, which are usually called the secret treaties, as open to review if necessary. One may be called the legalistic. It arises from the fact that an entire series of these treaties has collapsed with the collapse of the Russian government which made them. Circumstances have there-

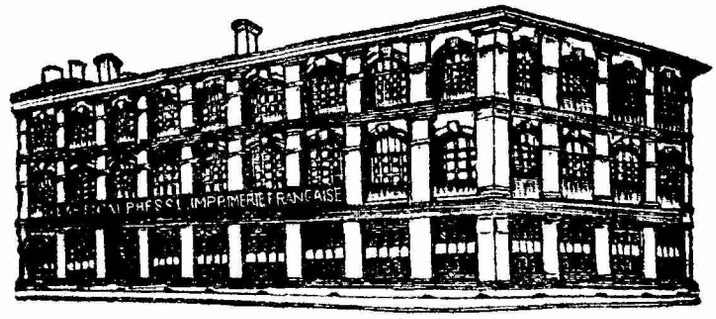
THE ORIENTAL PRESS

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to produce at short notice any kind of printing matter from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies of all kinds

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied ir any quantity : Designs and prices prepared on request.



View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

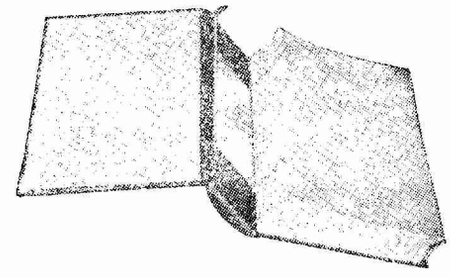
AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

A Binder for your Review

Keep your copies of the REVIEW in permanent form by binding each volume in our attractive handy binder.



An attractive addition to your library table

The binder is in dark green cloth with gold lettering and will make an attractive feature for any library table. It is substantially made and conveniently operated and will keep your copies of the REVIEW in permanent form and easy of access. After each volume is completed you can lay the back issues away, or have them bound and start over again with the binder on the new volume.

On account of the importance of passing events in the Far East at the present time, you will find it greatly to your advantage to keep the copies of the REVIEW in permanent form for reference as the years go by. The coast of the binder is Mex. $1.50. In case you live outside of Shanghai, add ten cents for postage.

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

07-407

fore presented the peace conference with a clean slate in regard to one large and important group of questions in which a previctory settlement had privately been arrived at. Further, Russia was a party to all the secret treaties. Now that she has withdrawn it cannot be claimed that they have quite the same authority as before. The second group of reasons is moral and infinitely more important. The peace conference offers an opportunity which nations seldom enjoy for correcting errors before they have passed into irrevocable policies. Wickham Steed, the able foreign editor of *The Times* (London) puts the point with clearness and force in a warning which he contributed to the December *Nineteenth Century*. "Mistakes in war," he says, "may be made good by the sacrifice of tens or hundred of thousands of lives which truer visions or fuller knowledge on the part of statesmen or generals might have spared. Mistakes in the making of peace may ultimately cost millions of lives and suffering untold before they are redressed. Peace has her disasters no less dire than those of war. Even the most obdurate Prussian must now see that had Bismarck treated France in 1871 as he treated Austria in 1866, the German people would not now to-day lie broken and vanquished at the feet of its conquerors; and even the least wise of Englishmen must now bless the wisdom of the Peace of Vereeniging" (which closed the South African War).

"Wilsonism"

By Dr. T. Tatebo in the "Chugai Shinvon," Tokio

To laud the American President too much may have the result of placing him in the position of Ashikaga Takauji. The essence of Wilsonism lies in advocating the principles of humanity and justice for peoples other than the nation which advocates them to adopt. While its spokesman is dwelling on the scheme of the League of Nations, the United States is steadily perfecting its national defense. What is all this except that it is a manifestation of Wilsonism?

Transportation As A Factor in China's Industrial Future

BY PETER S. JOWE

Government Institute of Technology

THE debacle of the Germans has no doubt wrought a number of sweeping changes in the world. These kaleidoscopic changes are not confined to Europe alone; nor are they in America; but the effect is felt throughout the world. If there is any change of significance in this part of the world, it must be this: China is now changing from an agricultural to an industrial country. Agriculture has been from historic time the mainstay of China. Now the day is rapidly approaching when she is to become one of the leading industrial countries in the world.

In order to further assert this statement, we may as well go a step further to find out the things that bring about this change. These are not far from our reach. As an issue of the World War men up to the present realize the necessity of wrestling with nature, and no longer with each other, for what they need. Again as China is possessed of such tremendous natural resources, she is, under such conditions and circumstances of urgent need of the world after the war, obliged to open her resources in one way or other in order to meet the demands of mankind. It will be a colossal waste to mankind if China's natural resources are allowed to lie underneath her for a century more. In the light of this reasoning then, it is imperative that the industrial problem of China should be seriously considered, and especially is it incumbent on technical men to make such contribution as they are able toward the right solution of the problem. Here arises a chaos of conflicting opinions. Some advocate that mines shall be opened first, while others say that factories shall be started, and still others argue that commerce shall be improved ahead of anything else. Amidst this chaos it is quite hard to make a decision. The right way to tackle this important problem, however, is to find out the real cause of our lagging along the path of development, and then proceed to seek for the remedy.

Some two decades ago, the problem of industrial development of China was raised and discussed by a number of her enlightened sons. Ever since that time, this question has become too hackneyed to attract the attention of the people. It has been much talked about, but very little, or at least very slow, progress has been made in the direction of industrial expansion. The conditions in China for any branch of industry are favorable enough: we have exceedingly cheap man labor at our disposal, as cheap as one-tenth of the labor cost in the West, abundant raw materials, and there is hardly any favorable outlet for industry that cannot be found here. Yet our advancement is not at all satisfactory. The one cause that has done much in hampering our industrial development, whatever be the others, is the condition of isolation in the country. In other words, the lack of a good transportation system is an insurmountable obstacle to our progress. The state of isolation may excellently be likened to the air-tight bulkheads in a vessel. The provinces in the interior are separated from each other by natural barriers, and consequently transit trade between them is so precarious and uncertain that very few people care to jeopardize their capital in such enterprise. Some provinces are so isolated from the rest of China (provinces like Kansu, Yunnan and Szechuen) that their very names suggest distance. As a result the vast riches, which attract the attention of the world, cannot but remain interned in those places decade after decade. The raw materials at one place may glut the market and be regarded as dross, whereas in another place they are urgently needed for the manufacture of commodities. Some promoters, realizing the possibility of certain industrial enterprise, may well finance it and have it started. But when they come to consider, "How can our goods be disposed of?" they will soon discover that without facilities of transportation they can in no way promote any industry. On the one hand their supply of raw materials can only be brought to them at such high cost as will greatly diminish their net interest. On the other hand, the cost to take their products to markets will do the same. Such is the existing condition of industry at present. All may well be attributed to the deplorable lack of transportation

facilities. But it was not until recently that Chinese began to realize the increasing need of transportation facilities. A cosmopolitan country like China, with an area of a third of a million square miles and a population of more than 400,000,000, and only 6,000 miles of railroads, is too evident by an unworkable system to need refutation. It is no wonder, therefore, that though China is the richest country in the world, her people are the poorest of all.

Again, in view of the favorable conditions in China and the immensity of field in any branch of industry, we can never exaggerate the rosy industrial future that improved transportation facilities can bring to China. Illustration of this fact is afforded in the example of the Peking-Hankow Railway. A few decades ago what a great trouble it was to bring materials from North China to Hankow for manufacturing purposes. But the completion of the said railroad changed the outlook. Communication becomes so free that the few provinces in the heart of China become knit together and trade between them is vastly stimulated. The small city of Hankow is now rapidly becoming the Chicago of China. By contrasting the past and present, we can have a better idea of the potency of transportation facilities. They can turn our barren fields into a store of inexhaustible wealth and accelerate the industrial development in the country.

A still more striking illustration is found in the industrial revolution of Britain in the eighteenth century. In relating the history of the revolution, Myer said, "Still in the industrial realm it had remained almost stationary from the dawn of history." This was the condition of England before the eighteenth century. Upon the invention of the power loom by Cartridge, the revolution had its beginning. But it was the invention of the locomotive that pushed the industrial movement at a startling rate in England as well as in other Occidental countries. There is no reason to doubt, then, that improved transportation facilities can do just as much, if not greater, good to China.

So far so good. But we must have something more. It will be a waste of words if they do not lead to anything. We must have some definite plan to work on. Though the writer may not have much experience in transportation, yet it will do well to suggest such things as far as he is capable.

(1) *Construction of Motor-Truck Roads:* Such roads have been of proven value in the early stage of American industry. But they are somewhat of a novelty in China. The adaptability to China is unquestioned. In the first place they cost much less than railways. It will be much easier to promote such enterprises than any others. Secondly, less time is required for their construction, and thus they can serve our immediate use. Thirdly, such a system of transportation is more elastic. In getting industry started, it is hardly advisable to invest money in building railways which have to wait for traffic business until the country becomes prosperous. This is the cause of many a failure of railway companies in China. The country cannot be immediately prosperous enough to support the railway. The capital invested in constructing motor-truck roads is elastic; for when a system of such roads is built in the country we can use all cars in the prosperous places and regulate them as demands and conditions require. Fourthly, the roads will best serve the purpose of railway construction when conditions necessitate them. They are preparatory to railway construction, and not at all of a temporary nature. Lastly, in the hilly parts of south of the Yangtze, such roads are the only possible facilities of transportation, at least for the present, inasmuch as railways in those places will be too costly to make them profitable.

If we construct such roads in China no one will hesitate to say that the inter-province trade will be enormously increased. We will no longer deprive ourselves of the wealth obtained by simply transporting goods to where they are most needed in one place from where they have no value whatever.

(2) *Construction of Railroads:* This is to say that railroads shall be constructed in the central part of China where the land is perfectly plain and thus the cost of construction will be less, and where the outlook has a promise of immediate return. Take for instance the provinces of Anhwei, Hupeh, Honan, Chihli, Shangtung, Chekiang and Kiangsu. They are all virgin soil waiting for exploitation and railroads in them are surely profitable. Szechuen, again, is also fitted for railroad construction although it lies far in the interior in the country. The riches in that province are practically unbounded, and a railroad connecting this province to Hankow will undoubtedly deluge the country with wealth—gold, silver, copper and other valuable minerals, and many others that will take volumes of books to describe. Aside from the hilly part of the country there are other places that have natural waterways, which if improved will have very good transportation facilities. In those places railroads are not a necessity.

(3) *Navigation:* Here we are concerned with the improvement of natural facilities of transportation. The waterways in China are so well strewn that they can be utilized to the best advantage. But through neglect some of them have become sorrows to China rather than sources of wealth. The Yellow river, the Whai Ho and part of the Grand Canal cause damage to the people in the terrible floods. Conservancy work, however, can gradually recover the workable conditions of these waters and make them serve for our transportation purposes. For instance, by constructing heavy dikes and dredging reservoirs for water in the South Grand Canal, we can at once make it do a large volume of business. And the province of Shangtung not only will no longer suffer from floods, but also will be open to industrial development.

Having in a brief way discussed the transportation problem in China, the writer feels the necessity of a word of emphasis. There is no time in our history when the promise of industrial development was so vivid than it is at present. Nor is there a time when the crying demand for transportation facilities was so loud as it is to-day. Our government will be on the right way if it embarks upon a policy of improving transportation facilities. In doing that, it will be conferring a solid and lasting benefit to the people.

Our Announced Policy

CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. D. APPLETON & CO. 25 Canton Rd. SHANGHAI

Est'd 1916.

Is to provide books at *reasonable* prices for a moderate profit. Write for lists or information.

Trade Conditions in Siberia

The Foreign Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has received so many enquiries as to conditions in Siberia that it recently sent a letter of inquiry to the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce in New York, which organization is co-operating with the Siberian and American governments. The questions with their replies are given for the benefit of San Francisco exporters:

Q. Are business men allowed to go to Vladivostock at present? That is, can passports be procured if applications are made in regular form and comply with all requirements?

A. Up to the present time, the State Department has not been inclined to grant passports for American business men for Russia, although in some cases passports have been secured. Passports are being granted regularly for China and Japan and in some cases such passports have been vised by American Consuls in China and Japan for use in Russia. We presume that the attitude of the State Department in regard to Vladivostock is due to the hope that some united action may come out of the Paris conference and the desire not to emphasize at the present time the commercial interest of America in Russia.

Q. What is the present situation in Siberia, particularly at Vladivostock. That is, are they so settled and governed as to permit business to be conducted or are they under military rule?

A. The information which we have received indicates that the situation in Siberia as far as Irkustk is such that business transactions can be carried on. All goods shipped to Vladivostock direct will be more or less under the control of the U. S. Russian Bureau Inc., although it is the intention of the bureau to facilitate private transactions in Harbin. There are many commercial representatives from all nations there engaged in carrying on the exchange of merchandise.

Q. What is the financial situation there? That is, can business transactions be conducted with reasonable safety?

A. As the financial situation in Siberia is complicated by the lack of any standard Russian currency, the larger part of the business is being financed on the basis of the exchange of Russian raw materials for American merchandise, although we understand that the Japanese in Harbin and Dalny are accepting roubles of the former Imperial Russian Government which have a premium value compared with later issues. The National City Bank is opening an office in Vladivostock. The Guaranty Trust Company has created the Asia Banking Corporation for the purpose of establishing branches in the Far East. Business transactions in Harbin and Vladivostock can be conducted with reasonable safety.

Q. Understanding that our government is anxious to assist Russia and that the War Trade Board is even now taking in various articles which are imperatively required, what is the prospect of steamship service between the Pacific coast and Vladivostock as soon as conditions permit release of sufficient tonnage from war requirements?

A. The U. S. Russian Bureau Inc. informs us that they have consigned sufficient steamship tonnage to provide adequate steamship facilities for all immediate demands for cargo purposes. They also inform us that in case the present tonnage is not sufficient that they will allow privately owned vessels to operate between the Pacific coast and Vladivostock. For the time being shipments to Vladivostock will be operated by the U. S. Russian Bureau Inc.

Commercial and Financial Notes

It is reported that a cotton mill to be located in Pootung is being planned by a number of prominent Shanghai merchants. Among the local Chinese interested are Chu Pao-san, president of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; Yu Yah-ching, Tsao Chen-hsun and a number of others. It is intended that the new venture shall be partly opened to public investment and shares will be placed on the market through the Nantao and Shanghai Chinese Chambers of Commerce. The plant, according to present plans, will be established in the village of Peichaicheng, in Pootung.

The amount of matches exported from Japan to America has been increasing year after year, according to the following statistics: Goods exported during 1916 amounted to Yen 989,699 in value and those exported in 1917 to Yen 1,492,703. In 1918 more brisk trade was carried on and up to March that year those exported to America amounted to Yen 1,365,897. But the trade has been effected by the ban placed on the import of foreign goods by the American government on March 15, 1918, by way of protecting the industry of the States. As a result the dealers in matches were obliged to extend their markets to China and the South Seas Islands.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, was one of the speakers at the monthly meeting of the New York Credit Men's Association recently held. He took a very hopeful view of the future of American trade, and told of the plans of his bank in assisting in the development of the foreign trade of the United States. The City Bank, according to Mr. Vanderlip, is going to establish a sort of financial Cook's Tours. The bank has thirty-nine branches in foreign countries now, and they are to be increased to 100 branches and agencies, where travelling Americans interested in foreign trade can obtain information about trade conditions in the country in which they may be visitors.

Cancellations of export orders are on the increase, according to New York exporters of cotton goods, and the expected demands from Great Britain and Europe, likewise the Far East, are not materializing. News has reached the United States that cotton goods manufacturers in Manchester, England, are taking orders from consumers in South America for cotton goods at lower prices than these dealers contracted to pay for American-made cottons. If reports, emanating from reliable sources, are correct, the Manchester manufacturers are boasting that the piece goods are made of American cotton. While the cheaper labor abroad possibly enables the mills to undersell exporters in this country, reference to American cotton should be omitted, it is contended by the trade in New York.

The *New York Commercial* says that if the plan to unify the Port of the Metropolitan District of New York by a treaty between the States of New York and New Jersey is carried out, the cities of northern New Jersey and Greater New York will become the chief manufacturing and merchandising center of the world. It will advance the business interests of the whole country by establishing a market in which all countries will trade just as they have done in London for two hundred years. It will add to the wealth and commerce of all while depriving none of any advantages they possess.

At the Shanghai Hotels.

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: C. H. Cruikshank, New York; Miss Dawn, Tientsin; Major Bassett, Peking; H. W. Daniels, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. Mathien, Hongkong; W. G. Holliday; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Peters, Tientsin; R. G. Buchan, Tientsin; H. R. Burge, Soochow; J. Alston, Pukow; Capt. Treanor; M. J. Butler; R. D. Pitt; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Culpeck, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Bournie; J. E. Covington, Wuhu; E. O. Fremid, Chicago; W. Mcgowan, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Tiper, Tientsin; M. T. Stark, Manila; H. S. Irvin, San Francisco; J. E. McKeon, E. H. Hartmann; F. K. Pilsen; Mrs. G. Mooser, Hongkong; Miss Mooser, Hongkong; R. E. Thompson, Hongkong; R. Horie, Hongkong; E. B. Bruce, Manila; E. R. Fraser, Manila; W. H. Claire, New York; Mrs. C. M. Stephens; E. K. Jureidim, Manila; H. Calm; L. Ozeransig, Hankow; J. W. Oats, Hangchow; G. W. Rucker, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Newman; D. Gwotosky; Princess Nigeradse; Capt. Defries; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Weller, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brien, Hongkong; H. H. Cohen; Dr. Graham; Miss Guffin, Soochow; E. M. Harman, Soochow; C. Jacolsen, Hankow; A. G. Spencer, Hongkong; H. Lowen, Sydney; J. P. Hughes, Seattle; H. K. Finn; R. J. Birbeck, Hongkong; Capt. Lewis, Bombay; M. C. Jenkin, Chengchow; A. N. Spencer, Pengpu; F. A. Braastad, Nanking.

The following guests have rogistered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. T. Markel, Dairen; S. B. Morgan, Local; B. F. Wenyon, Kobe; Capt. Nemur, Tokio; Lieut. F. Hanc, Tokio; D. Richardson, Chinkiang; C. N. Tweed, Nanking; W. R. Coleman, Changchung; Commandant Fournier, Peking; Lieut. Levi, Peking; Steffaneek, Peking; L. Dethien; B. Lester, Local; Chimard, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. W. Meyer, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Kassarman, New York; Mrs. Migret and child, Peking; Mme. Bona, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Merchand, Peking; R. E. Lockyer, Local; P. E. Green and family Local; Miss J. Jenkins, Local; O. Millan, Nanking; H. Stelker, Local; J. Watson, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Syms, Chinkiang; R. Douglass, Tientsin; J. Mattershead, Nanking; Miss Belbin; Miss H. McClosky, Local; R. Bondirel; A. Lester, Tientsin; J. S. Noaks, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Marges; M. Tyler; Betok, Local; Harman, Local; Geo. Lewell, Canton; H. Backner, Canton; N. Iserguine, Hongkong; T. O. Nosaka, Tientsin; Erwin O. Freund, Chicago; S. Frandsen, Hongkong; L. Beckingsale; I. D. G. Gain; Mr. and Mrs. T. Komai, Hankow; E. V. Betok; A. S. Gutteridge; Mrs. A. S. Gutteridge; W. C. Jinkens; Capt. C. Lewis, Bombay; Lieut. H. Carley, Bombay; J. Bowke, Changsha; John Irain, Nanking; F. P. Harrison, Nanking; Mrs. John B. Grant, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. Offmn; E. F. White; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Grant, Changsha.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mrs. Martin and two children; T. H. Day, Tientsin; F. W. Hones, Tientsin; R. G. Murdock, Ningpo; Tinker, Dalny; Roger Fovez, Dalny; S. Eoseeff, Dalny; V. Jundling, Dalny; J. H. White, New York; C. Williams; G. W. Plumlee, Tientsin; J. F. Wheeler, Tientsin; S. F. King, Soochow; E. Reynand, Tientsin; Mrs. Cecelia McKelty, Japan; Chas. Studer, London; J. Kremposky, Siberia; Mrs. L. Katz, Harbin; H. A. John, New York; Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Barnard, Nanking; T. Kerksuik, Wuhu; P. V. Hansen, Nagaski; R. Wenske, Nagasaki; P. Frandren, Hongkong; P. Abbott, Manila; Miss M. Black, Kiukiang.

New Books and Publications

The War in the Cradle of the World—Mesopotamia, by Eleanor Franklin Egan. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1918. U. S. $2.

A CHATTY, interesting and picturesque narrative of personal experiences in the British war zone in Mesopotamia, whose value is decidedly enhanced by a series of excellent photographs by the author. Mrs. Egan is a traveller, the breadth and variety of whose experience has not dulled her capacity for surprise, or deadened her sense of wonder. Nothing human is alien to her, and no more delightful interpreter could be desired of the many and diverse types encountered in her officially conducted visit to the scene of the military operations of General Maude. Into the character of the Commander-in-Chief she gives an attractive insight and she places on record these notes of the circumstances which attended his passing away in Bagdad:

"When the city learned next morning that the Army Commander was seriously ill an all pervading hush descended upon it. . . . I met groups of officers who were discussing the grim possibilities. The question they were aking was 'If he dies who will "carry on?"' The solemnity of such a question can hardly be realized by any one who is not familiar with the quality of the influence exercised by an idolized Army Commander in a theater of war. General Maude had brought the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force out of chaos and had led it on to unqualified victory, his name was a name to conjure with. Nobody knew that better than the enemy. He inspired the force with a happy confidence which made itself felt throughout the whole field of operations from the Persian Gulf to the last lonely outpost on the far-flung circle of defense, and to have him removed was like shutting off the current in a vast system of gloriously electric enterprises. . . . . But, strangely enough and fortunately, no man is indispensable. That afternoon they telegraphed for Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Marshall and he came in from the eastern front. The last time the Army Commander roused himself at all was to say to his military secretary: 'Tell them I can't come to the office to-day. They must just "carry on!"'"

Those who have followed in the news' dispatches the significant events in the campaign in Asia Minor will welcome this personal narrative of a more extended nature by one who had opportunity to know intimately some of the men who made possible the brilliant achievement of the British army.—"*Asia Magazine.*"

In the United States Court for China

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Acting Clerk.

07-411

Recent Filings :

January 30, 1919; Cause No. 731; Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., v. Frank W. Hadley; petition.

" 31, " Cause No. 562; In re Last Will and Testament of William A. P. Martin, deceased; receipt; executor's application for discharge; copy of power-of-attorney.

" 31, " Cause No. 731; Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., v. Frank W. Hadley; summons to answer.

" 31, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's reply to defendant's answer.

" 31, " Cause No. 719; William H. Jordan v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's reply to defendant's answer.

" 31, " Cause No. 720; Roy Parker v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's reply to defendant's answer.

" 31, " Cause No. 721; Carl Glass v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's reply to defendant's answer.

" 31, " Cause No. 722; John Stewart v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's reply to defendant's answer.

" 31, " Cause No. 723; James L. Johnson v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's reply to defendant's answer.

" 31, " Cause No. 725; Alexander Evans v. W. L. Merriman; plaintiff's reply to defendant's answer.

February 3, " Cause No. 573; In re Last Will and Testament of John W. Davis, deceased; receipt.

" 3, " Cause No. 633; In re Estate of Alice Parker Davis, deceased; receipt.

" 3, " Cause No. 630; In re Estate of Cornelia Mayer Geerts, deceased; receipt.

" 6, " Cause No. 730; In re Estate of Mary Anna Betines, deceased; oath of administrator; bond of administrator; letters of administration.

" 6, " Cause No. 708; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen McGrath Jansen, deceased; petition.

Hearings :

January 30, 1919; Cause No. 705; In re Alexander Krisel; on motion for new trial.

Judgments and Orders :

February 6, 1919; Cause No. 730; In re Estate of Mary Anna Betines, deceased; appointing administrator.

Assignments for Hearing :

February 10, 1919; Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky et al. v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation.

In the United States Court for China

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Plaintiff.
vs.
William K. Grove, Defendant.

Cause No. 673
Civil No. 221

SUMMONS TO ANSWER

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the United States Marshal for China and his deputies,—

GREETING :

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

WILLIAM K. GROVE

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court, and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer hereto on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, August 7, 1918.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Acting Clerk.

Except from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

James Harvie and Leslie W. Hutton doing business under the firm name and style of Harvie Cooke and Company, Plaintiffs.
vs.
Muller MacLean and Company, Inc., a corporation, Defendants.

Cause No. 712
Civil No. 232

SUMMONS TO ANSWER

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the United States Marshal for China—

GREETING :

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendants—

MULLER MACLEAN AND COMPANY, Inc.,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify them to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file their written answer hereto on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, December 11, 1918.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Acting Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.